

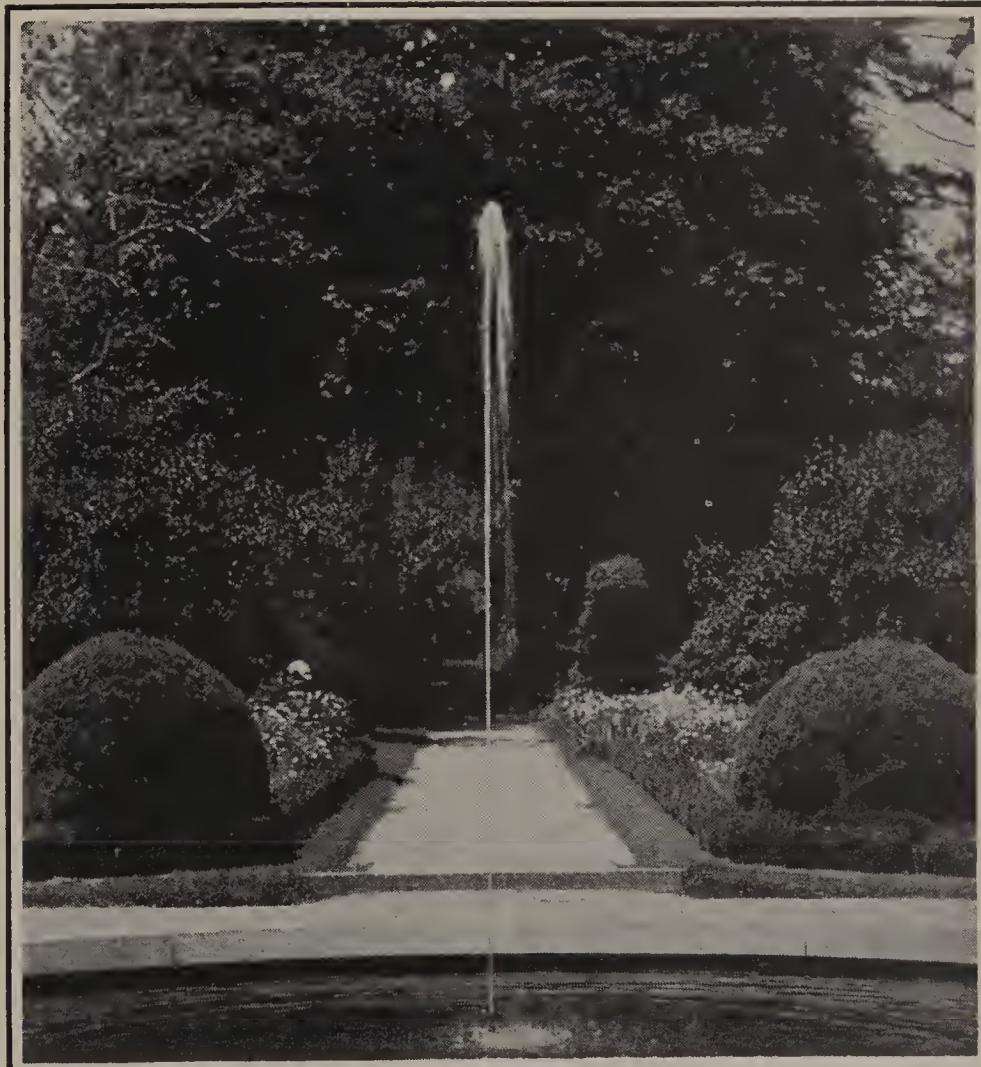
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(Fall 1938)

NEOSHO GROWERS GUIDE



Better Trees and Plants

NEOSHO NURSERIES Co.
NEOSHO, MISSOURI

Neosho Sales Force Convene for Instructions Dec., 1937

Our Sales Force are trained men schooled in the knowledge of materials and artistic arrangement.
A Neosho planting will double the value of your property.



"A Neosho Nurseries Representative Is Always Welcome in Our Home"

(Writes one of our regular customers)

"They are always courteous and so helpful in instructing us about the care of our planting."

We have developed a friendship through the personal calls of our representatives. Our customers are not left to pick blindly from a printed description and price in our catalog, nor to their own inexperience, to plan and plant their grounds and gardens. When you plan new landscaping or wish to alter or add to your planting, our representative will call to give you direct and personal assistance of his expert training in planting, selecting and advice on planting, right at your home. These representatives are courteous, efficient and eager to serve you, and while it is their business to sell plants, they are most concerned in rendering you a real service and thus winning friends and regular customers for Neosho Nurseries. You are invited to ask the Neosho representative to call or request any information you need. We want to be of service.

This Is a Grower's Guide—Not a Price List

In addition to all the information usually found in a catalog, it is a handbook of valuable information which will help you get the most value from your plantings.

Knowing climatic conditions and soils, we have listed only the most hardy varieties which are sure to thrive, if properly cared for, and we have shown in condensed form the proper method to prune, spray and generally care for your plant materials.

Save this Grower's Guide and refer to it frequently; you'll find it an invaluable aid. Our representative will gladly quote prices.



A fleet of Neosho Nurseries trucks enable us to make prompt deliveries.

View of One of Our Shrub Blocks



Neosho Nurseries Trees and Plants Come Direct to You From Our Own Growing Grounds

We own and operate over 400 acres of land, with a test orchard and stock blocks for the propagation of true-to-name trees and plants, and have the best of equipment. We also maintain a trial ground for testing new varieties to find whether or not they are suitable for our climatic conditions before we offer them to the public.

Our office and packing house at Neosho covers 37,000 sq. ft. At Newtonia, 11 miles east of Neosho, where most of our Hagerstown silt loam land is situated, we have many buildings, including a concrete storage house where the stock is graded and sorted without exposure to drying sun or wind.

Our storage at Neosho is the largest nursery storage in this part of the country, and temperature is controlled with a refrigeration system.

We own and operate a fleet of trucks in order to insure quick delivery direct to your door, and employ over 150 persons in the operation of our business.

OUR SLOGAN, "YOURS FOR GROWING SATISFACTION," was originally intended to impress prospective customers with the fact that this Company is interested in the success of its customers. It has been, and is today, most effective upon our own organization, every member of which is sold on the idea that we must supply a superior service and product as well as to help the customer obtain and enjoy satisfactory results.

35,000 Evergreens
in one block
Rows $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long

We specialize in
the finest types of
Evergreens suited
to mid-west soil
and climatic
conditions

This view shows
only one of our
several Evergreen
fields



BEAUTIFYING HOMES, PARKS AND BUILDINGS IS A SPECIALTY WITH NEOSHO NURSERIES

The Accompanying Pictures Will Give You an Idea of What Neosho Nurseries Landscape Service Can Accomplish for You



Insure Artistic Arrangement of Your Grounds by Consulting Neosho Nurseries Landscape Department

The interest in beautifying private and public grounds is nation-wide. Everybody knows that the proper use of plant materials greatly enhances the attractiveness, comfort and value of a home.

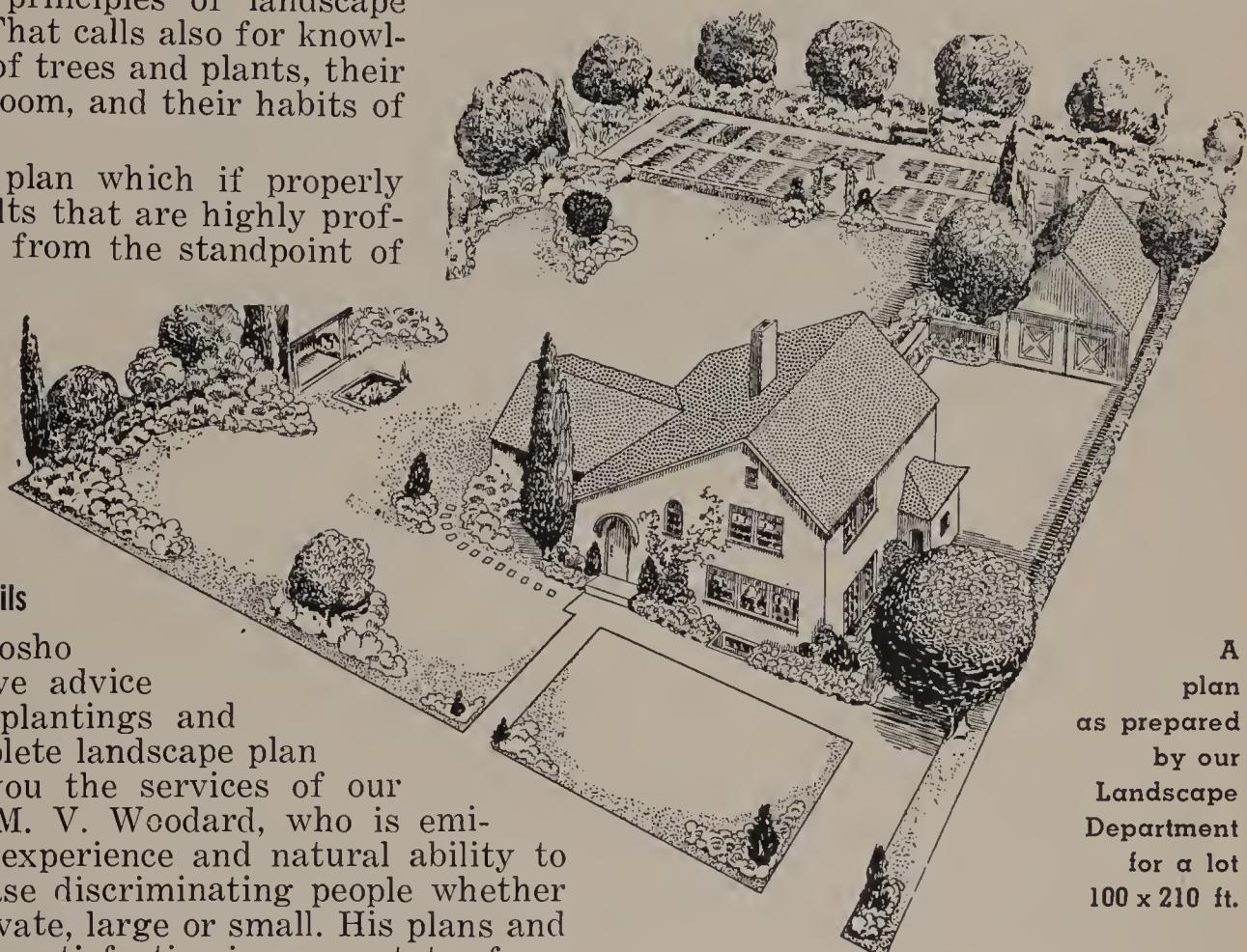
These results can only be obtained by the proper selection and arrangement of plant materials according to fundamental principles of landscape architecture or gardening. That calls also for knowledge of the characteristics of trees and plants, their form, color and season of bloom, and their habits of growth.

This involves a definite plan which if properly worked out will assure results that are highly profitable as well as gratifying from the standpoint of beauty. Every home, every private or public area presents a different problem and the creation of beautiful harmonious effects calls for knowledge and good taste.

Free Landscape Service

Ask Our Representative for Full Details

Each representative of Neosho Nurseries is trained to give advice and suggestions for your plantings and for those who desire a complete landscape plan drawn to scale, we offer you the services of our Landscape Architect, Mr. M. V. Woodard, who is eminently fitted by education, experience and natural ability to design plantings which please discriminating people whether the property is public or private, large or small. His plans and our plant material are giving satisfaction in many states from New England to New Mexico.



A plan as prepared by our Landscape Department for a lot 100 x 210 ft.

You can relieve that cold look of a wide expanse of stone or brick wall with an inexpensive planting. See cut at right.



We are proud of Neosho's new Court House and our part in making it attractive. Mr. Davis, the architect, writes as follows:

NEAL C. DAVIS, ARCHITECT
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI

January 26, 1938.

Mr. A. E. Weston, President,
Neosho Nurseries Co.,
Neosho, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Good landscaping and planting is surely as important as good design in determining the final appearance of an architectural project.

I wish to express my appreciation of your splendid work in landscaping the grounds around the Newton County Court House.

Mr. M. Vaughn Woodard, your landscape architect, has shown unusually good taste in the choice and arrangement of the planting, and your company has furnished him with excellent plant material to carry out his design.

Yours very truly,
NEAL C. DAVIS,
Neal C. Davis, Architect,
University City, Mo.,



Newton County Court House, Neosho, Mo.

SHRUBS Frame Your Home With Grace and Charm



Average Mature Height Shown by Figures After Name

Almond, Double Flowering—5' to 6'—In early spring branches are covered with beautiful double pink blossoms before leaves appear.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus)—8' to 12'—Upright grower with hollyhock-like flowers in white, red, pink or purple, according to variety, in July to September. Greatly used for screens and hedges.

Arrowwood (Viburnum Dentatum)—8' to 12'—We like this shrub especially for border planting as it is of vigorous growth, growing in sun or shade. The foliage is especially handsome and the small white flowers are followed by beautiful dark blue berries.

Aronia Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry)—6' to 8'—Valuable because of its red berries. Succeeds in moist half-shade.

Aronia Melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry)—8' to 10'—Delicate white flowers, May. Black berries. Half-shade.

Barberry, Japanese (Berberis Thunbergii)—3' to 4'—Will grow in most any soil, sun or shade. Has thorny branches, foliage red in fall and has red berries. Good foundation shrub. Does not carry rust.

Barberry, Redleaf (Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea)—3' to 4'—A new variety with rich lustrous bronze red leaves which become more brilliant through summer. Unequalled in color value. The most promising shrub introduced in past ten years.

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia Amabilis)—6' to 8'—A new shrub from China. Graceful arching branches and pink trumpet-shaped blossoms in early June make it most attractive. Very hardy.

Beautyberry (Callicarpa Purpurea)—4' to 5'—Here is just the shrub for unusual color in late summer and early fall, blooming in August with clusters of pink flowers which are followed by beautiful dense clusters of real violet berries. Needs protection in North.

Butterfly Bush, Farqnhar (Buddleia Magnifica)—5' to 6'—Sometimes called Summer Lilac as its dark lilac blossoms continue in flower most of the summer. An improved type with darker blooms. Cut back to ground in later winter.

Calyanthus Sweet Shrub (Calyanthus Floridus)—4' to 6'—An old-fashion shrub with chocolate colored flowers all summer. Spicy fragrance. Best in partial shade.

Cinquefoil (Potentilla Fruticosa)—2' to 4'—Has gray green foliage and bright yellow flowers from July-October. Best in moist soil.

Coralberry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris)—3' to 4'—Graceful arching branches covered with dark red berries all winter. Endures shade and dry soil.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia)—6' to 8'—The "Lilac of the South"—Requires

protection here. Has deep green foliage and profuse ruffled and crinkled flowers in brilliant shades all summer.

Cranberry High Bush (Viburnum Americannm)—8' to 12'—Valuable for good foliage and clusters of red berries in fall lasting all winter. Flowers white.

Dentzia Gracilis—2' to 3'—A dense low growing shrub. In April covered with abundant white flowers in graceful, nodding sprays. A good shrub to use in front of taller shrubs.

Dentzia Gracilis Rosea—Same as Gracilis, but somewhat taller and deep rose flowers.

Dentzia Lemonei—4' to 5'—A hardy spreading grower with showier later white flowers than Gracilis. Endures partial shade.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—6' to 8'—You should try this in your border plantings as it is of fast upright growth, blossoming in May with many double white flowers borne thickly in wreaths along its branches. Always popular.

Dogwood, Red Twigged (Cornus Stolonifera)—6' to 8'—Valued especially for coral-red stems in winter. Has white flowers in May followed by bluish white round fruits. Endures shade.

Dogwood, Gold Twigged (Cornus Stolonifera Lutea)—6' to 8'—A striking golden branched form with white blossoms and berries. A good shrub to use in contrast with the Red Twigged Dogwood.

Desmodium (Lespedeza Penduliflorum)—4' to 6'—A beautiful shrub with small narrow leaves, arched branches and beautiful drooping sprays of liquid purple flowers. Tops die back in winter.

Enonymns Alatus—8' to 10'—Unusual corky winged branches and small rich green foliage which colors a brilliant scarlet in fall. Fine for massing in border.

Golden Bell, Weeping (Forsythia Suspensa)—6' to 8'—Slender, limply drooping branches, strung with bright rosettes of yellow bloom and shiny leaves.

Golden Bell (Forsythia)—6' to 8'—This splendid family of shrubs is one of the first to light your garden with masses of golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear in early spring. Foliage is handsome deep green turning to deep bronze in fall. Five varieties:

—**Intermedia (Arching)**—Earliest blooming and broadest shaped, with drooping branches. One of the finest.

—**Fortunei (Erect)**—Grows tallest and most slender.

SHUBS take first place among the plantings chosen for beautifying your home grounds. They make the quickest growth and offer the widest range in coloring and bloom. Shrubs are invaluable as specimen plants, for softening harsh outlines and as a screen for objectionable views or to secure privacy. In Neosho Shrubs you get the plus value of pleasing shapeliness, while their strong root systems assure rapid, sturdy growth.

—**Viridissima (Green Stem)**—Flowers are latest, the darkest yellow. Very desirable.

—**Spectabile**—Most profuse bloomer of all. Neat habit.

—**Suspensa (Weeping)**—(See above.)

Golden Elder (Sambucus Canadensis Aurea)—8' to 12'—Tall and broad growing with golden leaves and white flowers in flat topped cymes. Good contrasting shrub in border.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera)—One of the most desirable family of shrubs as they are extremely hardy, trim looking, free from disease, and all have attractive foliage. Four varieties follow:

—**Fragrantissima**—6' to 8'—Small round, leathery leaves showing darkest shade of green. Practically evergreen if in sheltered position. Very early clusters of tiny pink and white flowers, sweetly fragrant.

—**Tatarian (Pink)**—6' to 8'—Attractive pink flowers followed by bright red berries.

—**Tatarian (Red)**—6' to 8'—Conspicuous light crimson flowers in early summer.

—**Morrowi (Japan Bush Honeysuckle)**—8' to 10'—Dense wide flung branches. The small bloom is creamy white, with blood red berries following bloom. Gray-green foliage. Especially suited for foliage screen. Does well in most any soil.

Hydrangea, Arborescens Grandiflora—4' to 5'—A most popular shrub with flowers similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, snowy white and imposing. July-September. By cutting bush to the crown each spring, it can be kept round and dense at 3' to 5'. Endures partial shade.

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora—5' to 6'—Produces massive plumes, first snow white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green, from August until October. Beautiful as specimen shrub or in masses.

Hugonis Rose—6' to 8'—A dense attractive shrub with slender branches covered with single clear yellow flowers. Foliage turns purple in fall. Well adapted for either specimen or mass planting.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort)—3' to 4'—Grayish-green foliage and bright yellow blossoms in July-August.

Jetbead (Rhodotyphus Kerroides)—4' to 5'—One of the best shrubs for planting in shaded locations. A rounded shrub with beautiful yellowish green corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers in May, followed by shiny black berries or seeds.

Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)—4' to 6'—Bright green stems and attractive foliage. The blossoms are bright yellow, double or single and unusually attractive. Blooms in May and a few blooms all summer.

Lilac (Syringa)—You can have Lilacs wherever you live, as they are very hardy, vigorous and grow with little attention, giving masses of beautiful blooms in the spring; in three varieties:

—**Old-Fashion Purple**—8' to 12'—This old-fashion shrub is still a favorite with its fragrant flowers and attractive foliage. Excellent for hedges or background.

—**Persian**—6' to 8'—A graceful shrub with pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring. Rich green foliage. Blossoms second season after transplanting.

—**French or Hybrid Lilaes**—6' to 8'—These are budded types having small leaves and larger blossoms, bloom later in season. Blossom second season after transplanting. Wine, single; Blue, double; White, double.

PRICES

Are not printed in this book, as its main purpose is as a permanent guide to the varieties, care and culture of plant materials suitable to this climate. We hope you'll keep it and use it.

Neosho Shrubs Thrive and Grow

STURDY Neosho Shrubs "get a good start in life." In the rich upland soil of Neosho's Ozark location they develop strong root systems which produce rapid growth, thriftiness and vigor. On this and the preceding pages you will find varieties you have been wanting. All shapely plants; splendid values at moderate prices.



Garden designed and planted by Neosho Nurseries

Mock Orange (Philadelphus) — No garden is complete without the delightful fragrance and pure white blossoms of the Mock Orange; in two varieties:

—**Old-Fashioned**—8' to 12'—A hardy, vigorous shrub of upright growth. Single flowers pure white, fragrant and borne in great profusion. Endures shade.
—**LeMoine**—4' to 6'—Erect fine leaved, slender stemmed. Creamy white flowers with a distinct fragrance. Good foundation shrub.

Mock Orange, Virginal (Philadelphus Virginianus)—6' to 8'—A wonderful new variety. Good foliage and flowers run double, semi-double and single, are largest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest early and intermittent blooming season.

Mock Orange (White Bouquet)—Grows about 4' tall—Small leaves, profuse white flowers in May.

Ninebark (Physocarpus Opulifolius)—8' to 10'—A quick growing shrub with fragrant white flowers in late May. Excellent for screens and borders.

Ninebark, Golden (Physocarpus Opulifolius Aureus)—8' to 10'—Showy golden leaves turning to bronze in fall. White flowers in May. Excellent for contrast with green variety.

Pearl Bush (Exochorda Grandiflora)—8' to 10'—If you want an unusual shrub for your border, large pure white flowers in great profusion. Buds resemble pearls along stems and when in full bloom plant has appearance of snowbank.

Privet, Regels (Ligustrum Regelianum)—4' to 6'—A very hardy type with dark, shiny leaves. Numerous branches are horizontally spreading with graceful drooping ends. Very desirable for foundation plantings and endures shade.

Quince, Japau (Cydonia Japonica)—4' to 6'—Completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers before leaves appear in spring. Deep green foliage.



Phlox Subulata

Rugosa Rose—6' to 8'—Exceptionally hardy shrubs which thrive under difficult conditions. Branches spiny and foliage is a shiny dark green and not susceptible to attacks by insects. Flowers in May, followed by red or orange-scarlet fruits which hang on until winter. Makes good hedge or is fine in massed plantings, in these four beautiful varieties:

—**F. J. Grootendorst**—This is a continuous bloomer with shiny, leathery foliage and rugged, hardy growth. Blooms in clusters. Grows 4' to 5' high and makes a beautiful hedge.

—**Rosa Rugosa Alba**—Large, clear white flowers.

—**Rosa Rugosa Rubra**—Has large, rosy crimson flowers.

—**Sir Thos. Lipton**—5' to 6'—The best double white, blooming in June and intermittently through summer.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Racemosus)—3' to 4'—A graceful plant with small foliage, dense twiggy branches which bear in the fall a profusion of waxy white berries. Good for shady locations in foundation planting.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—2' to 3'—Would you like a shrub that is of dense rounded growth, beautiful dark small foliage, that blossoms with large, brilliant rosy crimson flower clusters all summer? If you would, you can't go wrong on this one, as it is exceptionally hardy.

Spirea Arguta—Slender upright—3' to 5' high—Profuse white flowers in late April.

Spirea Billardi—4' to 5'—An upright grower with dense spikes of rose pink flowers that crown sparsely twiggled, erect branches.

Spirea, False (Sorbaria Sorbifolia)—4' to 5'—Handsome soft wooded shrub of quick development, with profuse bloom in June-July of long feathery panicles, pure white. Partial to rich, moist soil and partial shade. Fresh green leaves like Mountain Ash.

Spirea Froebeli—3' to 4'—Similar to Anthony Waterer, but taller.

Spirea Korean—6' to 8'—A handsome new introduction, somewhat like Van Houttei, but with larger flowers and blooming about two weeks later. Thrifty in growth and perfectly hardy.

Spirea Prunifolia—6' to 8'—Blossoms early with small double white blooms. Dark green foliage turning orange in fall.

Spirea Thunbergii—4' to 6'—We think this one of the best shrubs grown for foundation plantings. Forms a dense, feathery bush, with a pleasing shade of yellowish green foliage changing in fall to bright red and orange. White single flowers in April. Surely a most valuable shrub.

Spirea Van Houttei—6' to 8'—The most popular of all Spireas. Graceful drooping branches in late spring, completely covered with fleecy white blossoms. Will endure partial shade.

Sumac, Fragrant (Rhus Aromatica)—3' to 4'—Small yellow flowers followed by red seeds. Leaves turn scarlet. Stands dry, hot locations.

Sumac, Smooth (Rhus Glabra)—10' to 15'—Grows to small tree with beautiful foliage, which colors brightly in autumn; inconspicuous flowers in June, followed by attractive crimson brown fruits.

Sumac, Staghorn (Rhus Typhina)—10' to 15'—Picturesque and rugged with brilliant foliage in fall.

Tamarix Africana—8' to 12'—A large grower with fine feathery blue green foliage and long panicles of pink flowers in May.

Tamarix Hispida—8' to 12'—Densely bushy, a foaming mass of glaucous foliage. Flowers in extra large panicles bright coral pink in June and intermittently thereafter.

Weigela Abel Carrier—5' to 6'—An improved variety with very attractive rose carmine flowers in May.

Weigela Caudata—4' to 6'—A choice variety blooming in May and to some extent all summer. Pure white.

Weigela Eva Rathke—Crimson flowers in May or June. Grows 4' to 5' high.

Weigela Rosea—6' to 8'—This is an old favorite with abundant showy trumpet-shaped flowers of light pink in May. Rather coarse foliage, but very effective in groups or mass planting.

Witch Hazel (Hamamelis Virginiana)—10' to 15'—A large spreading shrub with yellow blossoms in late fall, foliage turns to bright yellow, orange and purple.

Winterberry (Ilex Verticillata)—6' to 8'—Enjoys moist soil and is valued chiefly for bright red fruits from October to winter.



Old-Fashioned Mock Orange

Shapely • Neosho Evergreens • Vigorous

ARBOR VITAE

Berekmans Golden Arbor Vitae (*Biota Aurea Nana*)—6' to 8'—A broad compact globular form with tips of foliage a bright golden color. Quite striking.

Gold Spre Arbor Vitae (*Biota Aurea Conspicua*)—12' to 15'—A Chinese variety of pyramidal form with golden foliage suffused with green. A good plant for contrast.

Baker's Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—A Chinese Pyramidal variety of beautiful dark green foliage, very compact and symmetrical.

Bonita Globe Arbor Vitae—A round, globe-shaped Chinese variety which does not require shearing; fine green foliage.

JUNIPERS

This family includes both erect and prostrate forms and is the hardiest specie for our middle western climate, withstand- ing our hot dry summers and changeable climate most satisfactorily.

PROSTRATE FORM JUNIPERS

Espeially desirable for foundation plantings and rockeries.

Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus Depressa Plumosa*)—1' to 2'—A low spreading variety with silver green foliage in summer, turning a rich purple in winter. Quite desirable.

Pfitzer's Juniper (*Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana*)—4' to 5'—A choice semi-prostrate type with spreading branches of rich blue-green foliage. Very hardy.

Savins Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)—4' to 5'—A low grower with spreading fan-shaped branches of rich dark green foliage.

ERECT FORM JUNIPERS

Ideal for Accent Points and Specimens

Cannarti Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Cannarti*)—12' to 15'—A dense columnar form with rich deep green foliage. Attractive blue berries. Can be kept sheared into narrow column. Very hardy. One of the best types developed in recent years.

Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus Chinensis Masenla*)—12' to 15'—Compact, broad, columnar form with grayish-green prickly foliage.

EVERGREENS are the foundation of the modern planting which lends grace and elegance to the approach to and outlines of your home. Evergreens lend that touch of formality blended with informality which is the essence of good taste and smartness. And their cheerful green relieves the drabness of the winter scene when other shrubs and plants are dull and gray!

Elegantissima Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima*)—5' to 6'—A wide spreading grower with light green foliage, the ends of which are tipped with bright gold in spring. The plant presents a soft, graceful appearance.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Communis Hibernica*)—Very formal in outline, with glaucous green foliage. Grows 6' to 8' high and not over one and a half feet in diameter. Not hardy in extreme north.

Platte River Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—15' to 20'—A narrow, compact pyramidal type with bright green foliage in spring, gradually darkening in summer. Best transplanted in spring.

Schotti Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Schotti*)—12' to 15'—Similar in habit to Cannarti but with a yellowish bronze-green foliage. Very hardy.

Silver Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*)—15' to 20'—A beautiful type developing into a tall column with distinct silvery gray foliage. Can be trimmed as desired.

Seopulorum Juniper—12' to 15'—A narrow, compact, symmetrical pyramid with beautiful blue foliage. Thrives in hot weather. Inner foliage does not brown.

Chandler's Silver Scopulorum—The finest Pyramidal Juniper. Soft, compact foliage, silver color, straight central leader.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus Excelsa Striata*)—A cone-shaped Juniper with prickly foliage, of rich steel-blue, green. Grows to 10' tall. Protect from winds.

SPRUCE

Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*)—50' to 60'—A lofty tree of open pyramidal habit. Good rich dark green color, tips of new growth are silvery blue. Desirable for evergreen groups and as specimens.

Colorado Spruce, Blue or Green (*Picea Pungens*)—40' to 50'—Vigorous and hardy, making fine broad based pyramidal specimens.

Spruce, Black Hill (*Picea Albertiana*)—The hardest Spruce, symmetrical, compact, and bushy in habit of growth. When fully grown it is from 25 to 40 ft. tall and width of 10 to 12 ft. A slow growing tree. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint.

Conecolor Fir (*Abies Conecolor*)—A grand forest tree of the Rocky Mountain district, rarely exceeds 20 ft. in height here, intense silver gray foliage, something like Colorado Blue Spruce, but of a softer texture, longer, broader, flatter with needles more blunt.

Douglas (*Pseudo-Tsuga Douglasii*)—Very tall growing with red-brown bark. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. Of thickly conical form, spreading branches, and pendulous branchlets. Much used for lawn specimens.



RED CEDAR
(*Juniperus Virginianum*)



Evergreens Produce Distinctive Effects

THE favorable climatic conditions, rich soil and long growing season which exist at the Neosho Nurseries promote the more rapid growth of Neosho Evergreens. So when you buy your Evergreens from Neosho you get better developed trees—and you can count on them to do well for you.

WHAT MAKES VALUE

Since evergreens are furnished with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap, several transplantings with root prunings are necessary in the nursery to develop a mass of fibrous roots within the ball. Careful pruning of the tops is also required so that each specimen may be well shaped. Evergreens are offered for sale by height, but their value varies according to how well they have been grown and trained in the nursery. Obviously one evergreen will be worth more than another of the same variety and height.

PINES

Austrian Pine (Pinus Nigra)—50' to 60'—Dark green foliage with needles 4 inches long and borne in pairs. A rapid grower but retains its lower branches. Fine for specimens or screens.

Mugho Pine (Pinus Moutana Mughus)—1' to 3'—The only genuine dwarf pine. Needles short and stiff. Assumes a globular form very dense. Good in foreground of foundation plantings.

Scotch Pine (Pinus Sylvestris)—50' to 60'—Shorter and softer needles than Austrian. A rapid grower also, making it valuable for protective screens.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Abelia Grandiflora—2' to 4'—Leaves glossy green turning coppery red in fall. Blooms profusely from July to September with small white flowers blushed with pink. Holds foliage all winter in south. Not hardy north of Arkansas-Oklahoma.

Cotoneaster Franchetti—4' to 5'—Gray-green foliage, arching branches, pink flowers, orange berries. Semi-evergreen.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis—2' to 3'—Low spreading plants with small shiny leaves and bright berries that remain on branches well into winter. Very choice for rock gardens and foreground in foundation plantings.

Julianne Barberry—A new hardy evergreen Barberry. An upright, slow-growing shrub with narrow glossy foliage which colors a deep bronze in winter.

Nandina—A dwarf Jap plant with delicate foliage which colors a brilliant orange-red in fall—clustered with bright red berries in autumn. Not hardy north of Neosho.

Oregon Holly (Mahonia Aquifolia)—2' to 4'—A beautiful evergreen shrub with smooth shining holly leaves, small bright yellow flower clusters in May and blue berries. The leaf color varies during year, assuming various shades of green with flecks of red and bronze. Will stand extreme cold.

Euonymus Patens—4' to 5'—Evergreen shrub with orange-scarlet berries. Hardy as far north as New York.

Leatherleaf Viburnum—6' to 8'—Evergreen shrub with large thick leaves, dark green and wrinkled with berries in fall—red changing to black. Hardy at Neosho.

WHEN TO PLANT

In this district—Southwest Missouri—the best time to plant is from September 15th to December 1st and from about March 15th to June 1st. The time is not so important as the manner in

Neosho Evergreens are shapely, hardy specimens, carefully root pruned and burlapped with a good generous ball of earth to insure transplanting satisfactorily.



Pfitzer's Juniper

which the planting is done and the conditions under which the planting is made.

PLANTING—If planting cannot be done at once, the trees should be placed where they will be protected from wind and sun and should be thoroughly watered.

The holes should be dug several inches deeper and wider than the size of the ball. Pack good soil firmly in the bottom of the hole. Set the tree slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Loosen the burlap and roll it back from the top. Pack good soil firmly about the ball to within a few inches of the surface of the ground. Then pour in as much water as will soak away. Fill up the hole with loose dirt.

CARE AFTER TRANSPLANTING—Cultivate the ground for about 18 inches around the tree. Give the trees a thorough soaking at intervals as needed rather than frequent sprinkling. Evergreens newly transplanted should have plenty of moisture before winter sets in and again during the dry summer months. Well-rotted leaves, straw, hay or straw-manure make a good mulch.

FERTILIZERS—Fertilizer should never be placed in contact with the roots. Liquid manure applied several times in the spring has been found very satisfactory. Some have used a tablespoonful of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water early in the spring before growth starts.

PRUNING—After transplanting in their permanent location, the Pines, Spruces, Firs and Hemlocks require no pruning. When it is desired to keep Arboryvitae and Junipers to a certain size or shape, they are clipped with a sharp pruning knife or pruning shears before the new growth starts in early spring.

One reason Evergreens are more expensive than shrubs. This illustration shows how long it takes to grow an Evergreen correctly.



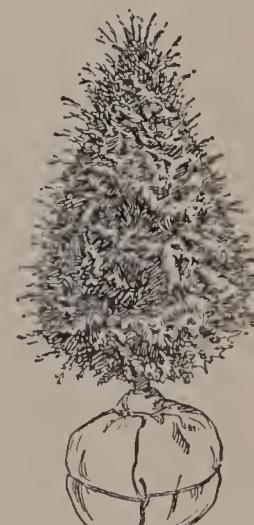
1 YEAR OLD



2 YEARS OLD



4 TO 5 YEARS OLD
ONCE TRANSPLANTED



READY TO SET OUT
7 TO 10 YEARS OLD

ROSES—The Aristocrats of the Garden!



Etoile de Hollande

Betty Upchard—One of the finest new roses; with brilliant copper red buds and semi-double salmon pink flowers, stained with copper pink on the outside. A profuse bloomer and an outstanding variety.

Columbia—This beautiful rose produces long stemmed pointed flowers of a vivid pink throughout the entire season. Fragrant, and a good, vigorous grower.

Condessa de Sastoga—Three-toned, red and copper inside, yellow outside.

Etoile de Hollande—The finest dark red rose for general purposes. Long pointed buds opening to immense size, velvety crimson and produced with great freedom throughout the season. One of the best Red Hybrid Teas grown.

Edith Nellie Perkins—Pale salmon overlaid with gold.

Editor McFarland—Deepest pink garden rose. Perfectly formed buds; clear, brilliant pink; long stems, fragrant. Vigorous, healthy grower.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—Large snow-white double flowers in June and some in fall. Strong grower.

Joanna Hill—A clear yellow rose, with long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers; profuse bloomer.

Hadley—Flowers large and well formed. Flowers freely with long pointed buds, rich crimson in color, and sweetly scented.

J. L. Moek—The gorgeous double flowers are produced with the greatest freedom on long stiff stems and are a deep imperial pink, the outside of petals a silvery rose white.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—We think this is the best white with soft pearly white blossoms tinted with a slight lemon in center. Fragrant and with beautifully formed flowers on long graceful stems. A strong, free, healthy grower.

Chas. P. Kilham—A glowing scarlet flushed with orange; a strong grower, free flowering, sweetly scented. Long, pointed buds opening to perfectly formed, full double flowers.

Luxemburg—The best yellow rose for our section. A fine, large, fully double, rich golden yellow blossom, vigorous habit. You can't go wrong on this one.

Lady Hillingdon—The always popular, beautiful apricot-yellow rose with

TRULY, roses are the most magnificent of all flowers! In fragrance, in beauty of form and coloring. The varieties listed are chosen for beauty, and for hardiness, and ease of growing. In buying Neosho Roses you get exceptional values. You will be delighted at how well developed these plants are and at what fine blooms and foliage they will produce.

lovely buds and exquisitely formed open blooms produced continuously. A strong, vigorous grower and free flowering.

Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont—Buds are reddish gold, opening into beautiful yellow flowers.

Margaret McGredy—This extraordinary rose has found unstinted praise everywhere shown. Large buds opening to double cupped flower with brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold. Seldom out of bloom.

Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem—A most striking blending of dark vivid orange and apricot. Frequently has touches of bronze on reverse of petals. Deeply impressed maroon veins. Flowers large and perfectly formed.

Mrs. Chas. Bell—A new member of the Radiance family, with lovely shell pink buds and blooms of fine globular form, with shadings of soft salmon, sweetly perfumed. One of the best.

Pres. Hoover—Large flowers of cerise pink, flame, scarlet and yellow with broad, thick petals; very fragrant. Handsome foliage. A great improvement over Talisman.

Radiance—Plants of wonderful foliage and vigor, constantly producing large, brilliant rose-pink blooms of excellent globular shape and intense fragrance. There are more Radiance roses grown and planted than any other dozen varieties put together.

Red Radiance—The same good habit and blooming qualities of Radiance, but a bright cerise-red in color.

Talisman—A glorious multi-colored rose, unfolding its broad thick petals from the beautifully pointed bud. Vivid cerise-pink, softly flamed with yellow, orange and scarlet. Delightfully fragrant. The most vivid color yet produced in roses.

E. G. Hill—Beautiful long buds of perfect form. High centered flower of dazzling scarlet, shading to a deeper red as it develops. Free bloomer.

RUGOSA ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a continuous bloomer with shiny, leathery foliage and rugged, hardy growth. Blooms in clusters. Grows 4' to 5' high and makes a beautiful hedge.

Hugonis Rose—A dense bush growing 6' to 8' tall. In May covered with shimmering yellow flowers 2" across, single, set closely to red-maroon canes. Grows like Spirea V. H. in habit.

Rugosa Alba—Single pure white flowers, highly scented, followed by pretty berries. Strong grower.

Rugosa Rubra—Flowers bright rosy crimson, fragrant.

Sir Thomas Lipton—A vigorous grower to 6' high, very hardy and produces semi-double white fragrant flowers at intervals all summer.

DWARF POLYANTHA

"BABY" ROSES

Here are the ideal roses for bedding purposes. Also are useful in foundation plantings for additional color. They form shapely, compact bushy plants about 12 or 18 inches high, producing from spring until frost, their clusters of small flowers. Quite hardy. Your choice of Pink, Red or White.

EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES

Columbia—Pink. **Kaiserin Augusta**
Victoria—White. **Red Radiance**—Cerise red.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty—A strong grower with large flowers of a pleasing rose-pink. Very good for cutting.

American Pillar—A single flowering variety with large flowers of a lively pink with white center and yellow stamens.

Dr. Van Fleet—Long pointed buds of a rich flesh-pink. Splendid for cutting.

Dorothy Perkins—The ideal pink rambler with numerous clusters of beautiful double shell pink flowers. A vigorous grower and ideal to cover fences.

Exelsa—The red Dorothy Perkins Radiant blood red clusters fairly covering the thrifty vines.

Gardenia—Deep golden flowers passing to creamy white. Quite hardy.

Mary Wallace—Although a good pillar rose, it becomes self-supporting and makes an ideal dooryard bush. The flowers are semi-double, a bright clear rose pink with salmon base. These are often 4 inches across, appearing intermittently throughout the season following their first glorious outburst in late spring.

Pauls Scarlet—The most brilliant scarlet, semi-double flowers, freely produced. Of strong climbing habit and very hardy.

Silver Moon—An exceedingly hardy climber with dark, glossy green foliage, and luxuriant growth. The creamy white buds are long and pointed and open into semi-double white flowers with golden yellow stamens. Flowers are borne on long stems, being excellent for cutting in bud or half open bloom.

Wiehuraiana (Memorial Rose)—Here is a ground-covering rose with pure white single flowers in June. Beautiful, dark, glossy green leaves. Exceptionally good for covering low terraces and in cemetery plantings as it is exceptionally hardy and vigorous.



Proper Planting and Care Will Richly Reward You

ROSES

PLANTING SEASONS—In most parts of the United States fall is a good time to plant, preferably late fall, because roses are slow in maturing and the wood hardens later than most plants. The roots have time to become established during the winter and are ready to start growth when spring comes. If there is danger of hard freezing before the plants are received, cover the ground with a mulch of straw or similar material until the plants arrive. When roses are to be planted in the spring they should be ordered in winter for shipment at the earliest date they can safely be transplanted.

LOCATION—Roses must have at least half a day's sunlight and they cannot thrive in competition with the roots of trees.

SOIL—A clay loam is preferable but any ordinary garden soil thoroughly mixed with a large proportion of humus (well-rotted manure or vegetable matter) will give satisfactory results.

PLANTING DISTANCES—

Hybrid Tea.....	18 to 24 inches
Hybrid Perpetuals.....	24 to 30 inches
Polyantha.....	9 to 12 inches
Climbers on banks....	2½ to 4 feet
Climbers on fences....	8 to 12 feet

PREPARATION OF SOIL—Dig the ground 18 to 24 inches deep and mix in thoroughly a generous supply of well-rotted manure. If the soil is gravelly or sandy, mix in some clay. An ideal mixture is one-third each of top soil, clay and manure.

PLANTING—When your roses arrive, soaking them thoroughly in water or burying the entire plant a day or two in soil will be beneficial. Be careful to avoid exposure of the plants to sun or wind. Carry them about in pails with the roots covered with water. Cut off the ends of any bruised or broken roots. Budded roses should be set two inches lower than they stood in the nursery. Spread the roots out carefully in the holes and tamp the soil closely about them within about two inches of the surface of the ground, pour in plenty of water and then fill up the hole with loose dirt. The next step in either fall or spring planting is to mound the dirt up around the tops 8 or 10 inches above the ground. This mound should be removed in the spring after danger of severe freezing is past.

PRUNING AT PLANTING TIME—Cut out all but 3 or 4 strong canes and head these back to 3 to 4 eyes. If planted in the fall more wood can be left to be cut off in the spring.

CARE AFTER PLANTING—Keep the top soil lightly stirred during the growing season. After the flower buds begin to form, pour about half a gallon of weak liquid manure around each plant weekly as long as the plant blooms. Half a barrel of manure to a barrel of water is the proper proportion. Instead of liquid manure, Vigoro can be used, scattering a generous handful about each plant about once a month and watering it into the ground. Frequent spraying with water will help to keep the leaves healthy. This will also help to check insect pests, such as aphis and red spider.

PRUNING

Hybrid Teas should be cut back every spring to 3 or 4 eyes, the more vigorous varieties like the Radiance to 5 or 6 eyes.

Hybrid Perpetuals are cut back to about 18 to 20 inches from the ground. Heading back moderately after the June blooming will increase blooming in the fall. Both of the above classes bloom on one-year wood only, so that regardless of their age one-year wood only should be left above the ground.

Polyantha (Baby Roses) require little pruning except cutting out the older twigs and removing interfering branches.

Climbers—As soon as they are through blooming, the cluster class like Excelsa should have the old canes cut off at the ground and the new canes trained on the support. With the larger bloom class like Dr. Van Fleet, some of the old canes are cut out and some are partly cut back, according to the growth it has made. All old flower stems should be cut back to about an inch from the main stem. Spring pruning of climbers is then limited to shaping of the plant.

Rugosa roses require only the removal of old or undesirable canes.

Hugonis roses need only gradual renewal by removal of old canes.

WINTER PROTECTION—**Hybrid Teas** require winter protection in any climate where there is frost. Mound the dirt 4 to 6 inches around each bush and after the ground freezes cover the entire bed with dry leaves or straw. Some hill up the earth 10 to 12 inches and after freezing fill in the hollows between the plants with leaves held in place by tree branches or wire netting. Remove this soil and mulch in the spring after danger of severe frost is past.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASE—Proper care is the first step in combating insects and diseases.

Neosho All-Purpose Dust—Our own special formula. Kills eating insects, such as cut-worms, bag worms and canker worms. Controls fungus diseases, such as mildew and Black Spot. Controls sucking insects, such as Aphis and Red Spider.

Keeps your shrubs, roses, evergreens and perennials in healthy condition. Remember, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Start your dusting when leaves appear and continue at regular intervals. Will adhere to foliage better if applied when foliage is damp.

PLANTING ROSES

When planting budded roses, the point where the bud was inserted in the stock (as shown in picture at the left) should be set several inches below the surface of the ground.

LAWNS

Good, well-kept lawns are a delight especially if plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers are confined to the margins.

In establishing a lawn the first preparation is all important. Spading or plowing the ground to a depth of at least a foot is essential. After thorough cultivation and grading to the proper levels, the next step is to cover the entire surface with 6 to 12 inches of good top soil. The surface is then thoroughly raked and the seed evenly sown, using a pound of seed to 300 square feet. The ground is then raked lightly both ways and thoroughly rolled. A hand roller of 250 to 400 lbs. can be readily handled by two men.

First grade seed is the best investment. Good mixtures are better than a single variety to form a good turf quickly and permanently. Early fall and early spring are the best times to start the lawn or to replenish old lawns. The first cutting should be made when the grass is about three inches high and not too closely. Then if the mowing is done weekly or at short intervals according to the growth, the clippings may be left to protect the roots from the sun. If the grass has grown long they should be raked off. The clippings make a good mulch for perennial beds.

A light mulch of well-rotted manure applied in winter protects the grass and supplies plant food. Nitrate of soda one ounce to two gallons of water applied in early spring will give the grass a good start. Bone meal and wood ashes are excellent and last longer. Fine bone meal about one pound to 100 square feet will give marvelous returns. Hardwood ashes 4 to 5 pounds to 100 square feet are especially good for blue grass lawns.

Sour grass or sorrel and moss are sure indicators of unsatisfactory soil conditions. The easiest remedy is winter dressings of air slacked lime, one bushel to 1000 square feet.

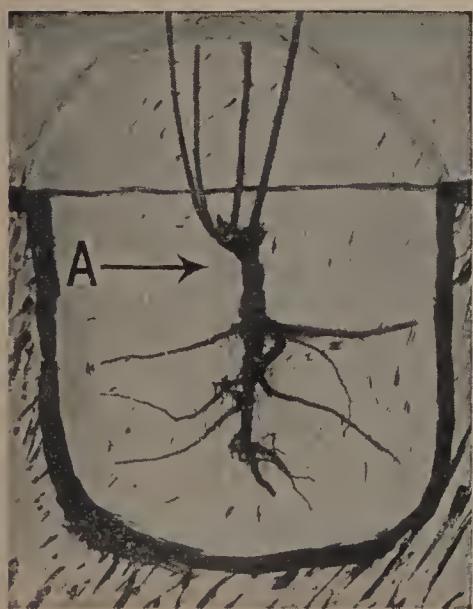
Crab grass is the worst weed enemy. There is only one practical method of control. When this grass begins to spread, pull up the creeping stems with a sharp-toothed rake. Run over the ground with the knives of the mower set low. This cuts off the flower heads and prevents their seeding.

FERTILIZE WITH VIGORO

Keep your roses, shrubs, evergreens and lawn in a thrifty, growing condition . . . with frequent applications of Vigoro. A little fertilizer gets wonderful results.

SEE HIM

The Salesman who represents Neosho Nurseries is selected with great care, and trained to give you competent advice. He is courteous and anxious to serve. Feel free to consult with him.



Planting and After Care

TREES

Be generous in digging the hole for your tree. For an 8 ft. tree dig the hole 6 ft. across and 2 ft. deep. Get good soil to tamp firmly about the roots.

Trees from the nursery are best because they have been transplanted and have more roots near the trunk.

Cut off the ends of the roots smoothly as this freshly cut surface facilitates growth of new rootlets.

Pruning at planting time should be confined to removal of some of the limbs or some of the branches on these limbs. It is a mistake to cut back the leader although this can be safely done with certain kinds, such as Box Elder, Poplars, Soft Maple, Magnolia, Tulip and Chinese Elm. After the tree is established prune only to preserve the natural habit of the variety. All cuts should be made close to and parallel to the trunk or to the branch remaining.

It is indeed a sad sight to see noble Elms, Sugar and Norway Maples and Oaks dehorned. If you hire anyone to prune your trees make him tell you exactly how and what he is going to cut.

Trees 8-10 ft. size or larger should be staked to prevent swaying until roots are well established.

THE PLANTING OF BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

When trees have been a long time in transit and have dried out somewhat, it is a good plan to submerge each earth ball in a tub of water until water has thoroughly penetrated the ball and reached roots of the tree—do not remove burlap to do this.

If planting cannot be done immediately when trees arrive, wet them as described and set somewhere out of sun and wind—cover earth balls with damp straw or leaves.

Before digging holes, first arrange trees in their proposed location, move them around until desired effect is obtained. Remember not to crowd trees too closely.

Leave the tops tied up until tree is planted.

Leave the burlap on earth ball as a protection in handling. It soon rots away.

Dig the hole a foot deeper and wider than necessary to admit ball. If soil is not good garden soil, fill in with good soil and PACK DOWN FIRMLY. The burlap can be loosened from around stem and surplus cut off.

Fill hole $\frac{3}{4}$ full of soil to pack firmly, water and fill rest of hole with loose dirt. Start feeding tree with applications of liquid manure three or four times the first month or two after transplanting.

A three or four-inch mulch of peat moss will be found beneficial.

Water thoroughly once each week first month of planting and once every two weeks thereafter.

PEONIES

Peonies rival the rose in perfection of form and color. The flowers are lasting and some varieties are fragrant. They are very free from disease and insect pests, perfectly hardy and easily grown. All they ask is a good soil and a winter mulch. The blooms increase in size and number with age. They are permanent and do not have to be moved or transplanted. They are used singly, as specimens, in massed beds, or in perennial or shrub borders.

Peonies should be planted in the early fall, from 18 to 36 inches apart, and set so that the eyes will be not more than two to three inches below the surface of the soil. Bone meal is the best fertilizer. Leave at least three leaves on the stalk when you cut the bloom.

SHRUBS

A shrub or plant crowded into a hole dug out of the sod cannot be expected to produce satisfactory results. Beds should be dug at least a foot deep and the soil made loose and friable. Unless the soil contains plenty of fertility, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the dirt, but never put in contact with the roots.

Some "puddle" roots to prevent drying out from sun or wind. This is dipping roots in a molasses-like mixture of water and loamy soil.

Cut off bruised or broken roots smoothly.

Set plants about same depth as they stood in nursery. In lighter soil plant a little deeper.

Pack good soil firmly about roots. Wet the soil, if needed, when hole is partly filled. Then shortly after, unless ground is moist, shrubs should be watered, but in heavy soils too much water will injure the plants.

Leave soil level with surface of ground, except a ring of dirt may be left to form a basin for watering.

AFTER CARE OF SHRUBS

Keep surface soil loose and moist and at even temperature by a 3- to 4-inch mulch of manure or by keeping a dust mulch by repeated cultivations. During a drought, water thoroughly, even though mulch is applied.

PRUNING

The object of pruning is to maintain the natural form and to preserve the flower and fruit bearing wood. Shrubs that bloom in spring or early summer should be pruned within two weeks after flowering. Those that bloom in late summer or fall, like Althea, Butterfly Bush, Hydrangeas and Snowberry, should be pruned in late winter or early spring before growth starts.

The Hydrangeas are pruned lightly for numerous small blossoms and are cut back severely if larger but fewer flowers are desired.

Butterfly Bush and Desmodium usually die back to the ground, so the tops should be cut off entirely in late winter. The tops spring up quickly and make nice bushy specimens.

Shrubs valued for colored bark like Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus alba Sibirica*), Globe Flower (*Kerria Japonica*), etc., should have some of the older canes removed each spring to encourage new growth, which has the best color.

Lilacs and flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*) should not be pruned except to remove dead or diseased branches.

Most pruning may be confined to removing dead wood, cutting out short weak growth and heading back branches that are too long and tend to destroy the natural form of the shrub.

With old shrubs it may be necessary to cut out the old wood down to the base of the plant, encouraging the new growth from the roots.

LILIES

Prefer a sandy loam enriched with peat moss and well-rotted manure. Plant three times depth of diameter of bulb 12 to 18 inches apart. Put a handful of sand under each bulb.

NEOSHO PLANT HEALTH

Will keep your evergreens, shrubs and roses free from injurious insects or diseases. It is an all-purpose dusting material which is easy to apply. It contains arsenate of lead to kill eating insects, nicotine to kill sucking insects and sulphur to control fungus diseases.

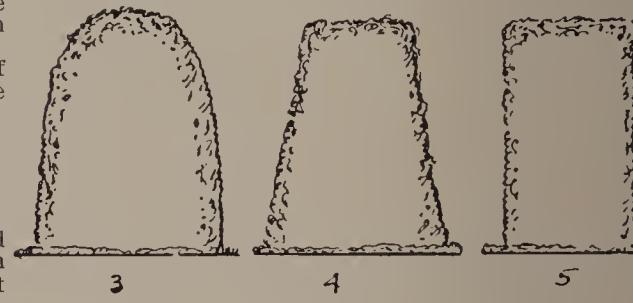
HEDGES

HOW TO PLANT PRIVET

Plants can be set eight inches to a foot apart in the row. Where a very dense hedge is desired, the plants can be set in a double row, each plant one foot and the rows also one foot apart.

In preparing the ground, dig a trench a foot or more deep and set the plants six to eight inches deeper in the ground than they were in the nursery. This will bring three or four of the lower branches below the surface, which after the first year, will make roots of their own, giving a dense solid growth.

Mound the dirt up six or eight inches above the level of the ground, to prevent the tops drying out. Rake this off when the buds start to open. Cut tops off 4 inches above ground.



These Are Correct Forms of Privet Hedge

TRIMMING HEDGE

The Privet takes readily to shearing. By using the shears repeatedly throughout the summer, trimming the new shoots, while they are tender and soft, the hedge can be trained into any of these formal shapes.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Plant in October or November in deep, well-drained rich soil. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, are set 4 to 6 inches apart. Cover Tulips 4 inches deep, other kinds 5 inches. Put a handful of sand under each bulb when planting. Mulch with straw or leaves 4 to 6 inches after ground is frozen. Remove mulch carefully in spring before warm weather.

INDOOR WINTER FLOWERS

With Hyacinths and Narcissus use a four-inch pot or pan for one bulb and a six-inch for three bulbs. Fill with good loam and set the bulbs so they are just covered with soil. Put them in a dark box in a cool cellar in a dark corner for six weeks or more until the pot is well filled with roots. Keep the dirt moist.

Place them in a warm sunny window in a temperature of about 70 degrees and keep them well watered. After the flowers are opened they will last longer if moved to a cooler, less sunny window.

With Crocus and Tulips, after potting put outdoors and cover them with earth until freezing weather. They should then be stored in the cellar and handled like Hyacinths and Narcissus.

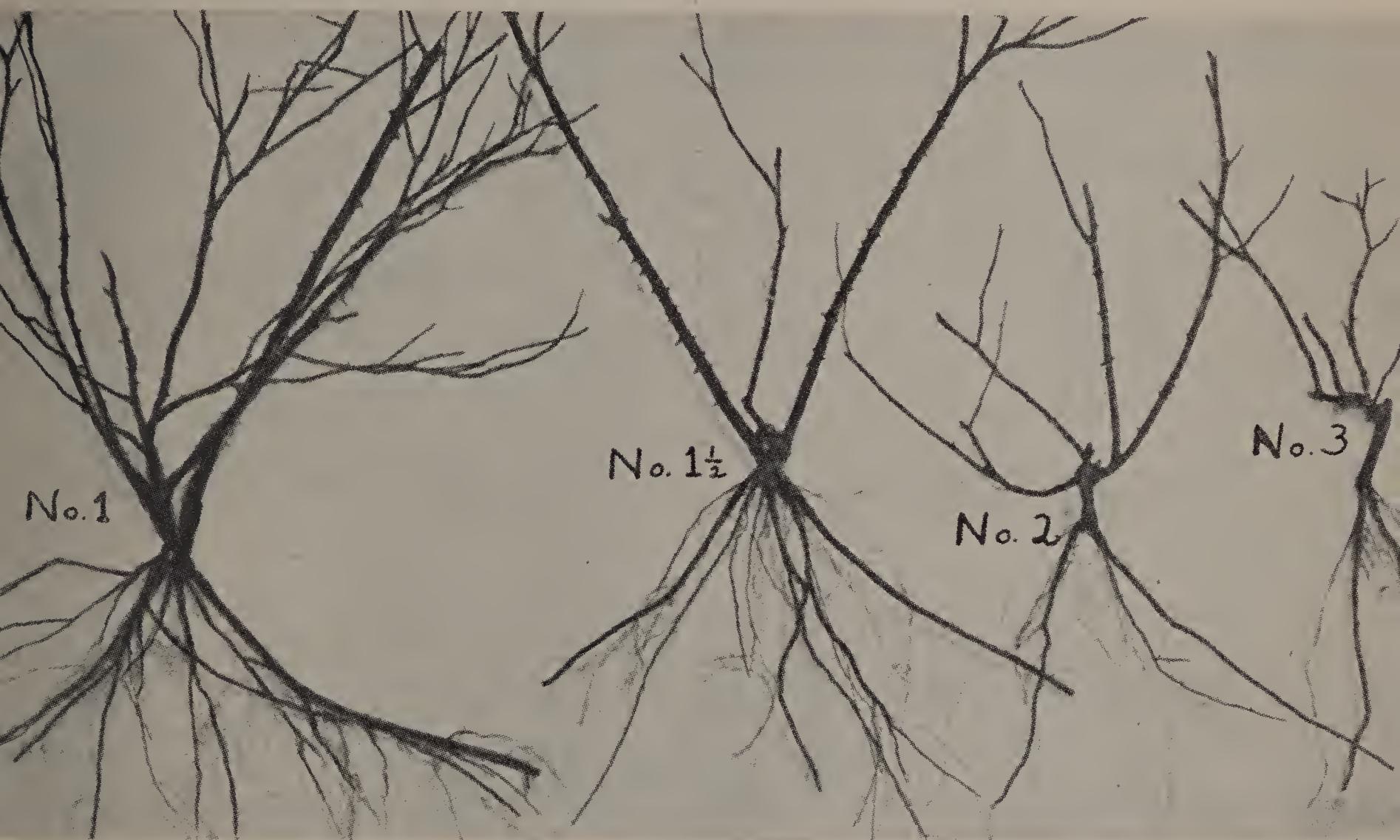
SHRUBS FOR FORCING IN WATER

The following varieties are most easily forced. Red Bud, Japan Quince, Deutzia Gracilis, Golden Bell, Globe Flower (*Kerria Japonica*), Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Flowering Plum (*Prunus Triloba*), and Pussy Willow. Fruit trees may also be forced but respond slowly.

Cut branches 12 to 15 inches long with plump buds any time after February. Place them in a receptacle that holds plenty of water. Change water every third day. Small pieces of charcoal will help to keep the water sweet.

Don't Be Misled—Let's Study Grades!

All plants shown here are "Two-year-old, field grown, budded rose bushes." They are all of the SAME VARIETY and dug from the same row. If you want and expect to get Specimen Rose Bushes, specify Neosho Nurseries 2-year No. 1 Field Grown Budded Roses.



Neosho Stock Has Bushy, Well-Shaped Tops—Strong Root Systems!

Look at the photo of a Neosho plant at the left. Notice the bushy, well-shaped top . . . These are signs of sturdiness, vigor and fast growth . . . and are found in all Neosho plants and trees.

This sturdier, more vigorous Neosho stock is made possible because of Neosho's geographical location. The long growing season of the nature-blessed Ozark region . . . combines with the wonderfully fertile, silt, loam soil . . . to produce superior plants and trees.

For finest quality stock . . . order from Neosho Nurseries.



If you want results such as shown in the picture at right of Mrs. Riney's garden, of Bartlesville, Okla. (one of our good customers), start right by planting Neosho Specimen Grade.



Neosho Trees for Shade or Ornament

THESE form the walls of our outdoor living rooms where we may rest and relax. They are indispensable in the scheme of landscaping and bring treasured shade and coolness. Neosho Shade and Ornamental Trees offer the widest variety in form, coloring, and beauty of flower and fruit. Choose Neosho Shade Trees and you will be assured "Growing Satisfaction."

Figures following name indicate height to which trees grow.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus Americana*)—50' to 60'—One of the most desirable trees for landscape and street planting. The trunk is straight and smooth. Exceptionally clean and rapid growing, with handsome foliage which in autumn colors a mellow gold tinged with bronzy purple. It is easily transplanted and prefers a rich loamy soil with sunny exposure but grows well in any well-drained location.

Ash, Mountain, European (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—20' to 30'—Handsome foliage turning to orange-scarlet in fall. The white flowers appearing in May are followed by large clusters of red fruits, which remain most of the winter.

Dogwood, White Flowering (*Corulus Florida*)—20' to 25'—Few trees in the Middle West can compare with the beauty of the Dogwood in full bloom. Flowers immense, a clear white, 3-in. across and are produced in great abundance before leaves appear. Foliage grayish-green, turning to blood red in fall.

Dogwood (*Corulus Rubra*)—Same in habit of growth and flower as White Dogwood, excepting flower is beautiful pink. Very showy.

Elm, American (*Ulmus Americana*)—80' to 100'—A noble native tree of majestic height and graceful drooping branches with handsome leaves. One of the best types for wide spread shade in the yard. Indispensable for park and avenue plantings.

H. A. Adams of Kansas City, Mo., sends this picture of a Broadleaf Chinese Elm. This was a 6-8 ft. tree when planted two years ago and it is now 24 feet tall. The adjoining American Elms were infested with aphids and other insect pests while this tree was immune from these pests.

The pleasing patterns of interlacing boughs and leaves form a picture of never-ending charm, while cool shade affords restful contentment.



Improved Chinese Elms Our Own Introductions Can be secured only from Neosho Nurseries Co.

Special Large Leaf Chinese Elm

A new improved type of this popular tree. Smooth, straight trunk, upright growth, larger leaves, limbs do not droop or are not so numerous.

Improved Budded Small Leaf Chinese Elm

We have selected a particularly fine specimen of the regular Chinese Elms and are propagating from this tree by budding so that all of our Chinese Elms are select specimen trees.

Elm, Moline (*Ulmus Moline*)—60' to 80'—Fast growing, more erect and compact than American Elm. Large leaves, smooth bark.

Flowering Crab, Bechtels (*Malus Ioensis*)—10' to 15'—Forms a rounded compact, low tree, which is a profusion of double pink, fragrant flowers in May. Foliage is attractive and ornamental, fruits follow the flowers. Useful as specimen or in tall shrub groups.

Flowering Crab, Hopa (*Malus Hopa*)—10' to 15'—A new hybrid, in early spring a wealth of rose-crimson flowers, grows taller and faster than Bechtels. Has brilliant little crimson fruits carrying on into autumn.

Flowering Crab, Red Vein (*Malus Niedzwetzkyana*)—12' to 15'—Large red flowers in April. Purplish-red fruit and foliage gives this tree a very striking appearance all summer.

Linden, American (*Tilia Americana*)—60'—Basswood or Whitewood. A stately tree with large shining leaves and yellow flowers which attract honey bees. A rapid grower. A good street tree.

Maple, Hard or Sugar (*Acer Sacharum*)—60'—We believe this is the king of shade trees. Straight and symmetrical, resistant to diseases and long lived. Its handsome foliage is a blaze of color in the fall. Cannot be excelled for street and lawn planting. While its growth is not as rapid as many softer wood trees, it is much more permanent and desirable.

Maple, Norway (*Acer Platanoides*)—30' to 60'—Handsome, low-headed, compact growing, with broad, deep green foliage holding its color late into fall. Valuable for lawns and parks.

Maple, Schwedler—The Purple Norway (*Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*)—40' to 60'—Leaves are red and purple

in spring, purplish-green in midsummer, golden yellow in fall.

Maple, Silver or Soft (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—60'—Very fast growing, valued for producing quick shade.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Grafted on stems 5' to 6' high. Slender drooping branches.

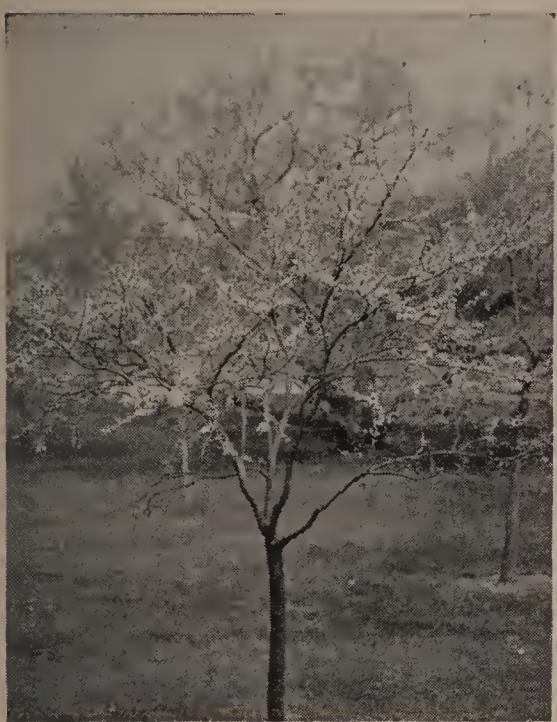
Oak, Pin (*Quercus Palustris*)—30' to 60'—A charming medium size cone-shaped tree, distinguished by its straight trunk, the drooping tendency of its lower limbs and its fine, sharply pointed, deeply cut leaves. Long lived and a fast grower in moist soils.

Oak, Red (*Quercus Rubra*)—The best all-around Oak. Grows to 80 feet and has handsome broad leaves, giving splendid shade, turning a rich purplish crimson in fall. A vigorous grower, quickly developing a broad, rounded head. Grows and thrives anywhere.

Plum, Purple Leaves (*Prunus Pissardi*)—10' to 12'—Low growing tree or tall shrub. Can be used either as specimen or in shrub groups for accent. Leaves are rich reddish-purple all summer.



Famous for Strength and Beauty



American Red Bud

Poplar, Carolina (Populus Engenei)—25' to 40'—Very rapid growing, healthy, hardy tree with large, glossy, pale to deep green leaves, pyramidal in form. Useful for temporary results.

Poplar, Lombardy (Populus Nigra Italica)—60'—A narrow, steeple-like tree, strikingly picturesque, valuable as specimens, as screens, in mixed plantings for contrast with broader trees and behind buildings. Rapid growing.

Red Bud (Cereis Canadensis)—15' tall, with irregular shape and large, round, dark green leaves. Flowers appear before the leaves and are an unusual shade of dark pink.

Russian Mulberry (Morus Alba Tatarica)—20' to 25'—Small white or black fruits. Use for hedges or windbreaks. Very hardy.

Sycamore or Plane Tree (Platanus Occidentalis)—100'—A handsome large tree, with branches creamy white in winter. Leaves are large. Stands smoke and gas of cities well.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet (Crataegus)—12' to 15'—Deep crimson double flowers.

Tulip (Liriodendron Tulipifera)—60'—Glossy green foliage, yellow in fall. Tulip-like greenish-yellow flowers in June.

QUALITY is paramount in Neosho Shade and Ornamental Trees. You can plant one or many and feel certain they will make strong, vigorous growth, increasing in beauty from year to year. Neosho Shade and Ornamental Trees are selected as to variety and stock for rapid growth and resistance to blight. All Neosho Trees are straight and shapely, the larger sizes well branched. Roots are heavy and carefully dug. Every item offers exceptional value.



Silver Laee Vine

GRACEFUL VINES

Vines add much to the beauty of the home. You are sure of luxuriant foliage and profuse bloom when you buy strong, two-year-old, field-grown Neosho stock. Exceptional values in popular varieties.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper—A valuable and extensively used vine with deeply cut leaves which color a beautiful crimson in fall. Fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc.

Boston Ivy—Clings to smooth surface. Colors in fall.

English Ivy—Evergreen leaves. Clings to walls. Plant on north or east exposure.

Bittersweet—Very hardy, with large orange-crimson fruits all winter.

Evergreen Bittersweet—Evergreen vine which will cling to rough surface. Orange-red fruits.

Clematis Jackmani—A large flowering type, velvety violet-purple in mid-summer.

Clematis Japanese (Paniculata)—Good foliage. Countless small star-like flowers in August and September.

Clematis Madam Edouard Andre—Very large single crimson-red flowers in mid-summer. For arbors or trellis.

Clematis Ramona—Same as Jackmani, with sky-blue flowers.

Halls Honeysuckle—One of the best ground covers, its white and yellow blossoms are extremely fragrant. Will grow in shade.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—Heavy growth. Orange-scarlet flowers.

Silver Laee Vine—A new vine, grows 25 feet a year. Sprays of white flowers in fall.

Trumpet Vine—A robust woody vine. Its orange scarlet trumpet-shaped blossoms cluster at tip of branches. Leaves light green. Will climb to great heights on trunks of trees.

Wisteria, Japanese (Grafted)—Large grape-like clusters of purple flowers in late spring. Sure to bloom.

Kansas City, Missouri. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

Amur Privet, North—Hardy, good foliage which is rich green. Can be trimmed in any shape or height. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

Japanese Barberry—Makes good trimmed or untrimmed hedge. Its thorns make it a very effective barrier. The hardiest of the low hedges. Plant 18 inches apart.

Spirea Van Houttei—Nothing is more beautiful than a hedge of Spirea in full bloom. It also has very good foliage through the summer. Best used as untrimmed tall hedge. Plant 2' apart.

Iholini Privet—Cross between California and Amur, with hardiness of Amur and attractive foliage of California.

Protective and Decorative Hedges

A hedge plant 2 feet tall with one or two branches will not produce a hedge as soon as one 18 inches tall with three or four canes. Bear this in mind when ordering hedge, the number of canes is as important as the height.



A Beautiful Barberry Hedge Lined Driveway

Delightful Flowers for Gardens or Rockeries

THESE plants will bloom for you abundantly the first summer and in succeeding years without replanting, although some varieties need to be taken up and the roots divided after several years.

Plant in masses bordering driveways, fences or the lawn; along shrub borders, or in the garden. Perennials are especially desirable in front of shrub borders with taller growers in back and lower varieties in front. Let the back line be broken with a little shorter plants at some points.



Most perennials can be planted in the fall if early enough so that the roots can become established before cold weather.

Varieties that bloom late in the season are better transplanted in the spring.

How to Plant and Care

Clay soil should be made lighter with manure and sand.

It pays to mix in thoroughly well-rotted manure or bone-meal in good soil that has been deeply dug.

Set plants a little deeper than they stood in the nursery and spread out the roots. Plants moved in full growth should always be cut back.

Cultivate during the growing season to preserve moisture, to aerate the soil, and to keep down weeds.

In dry spells, water thoroughly at intervals rather than frequent sprinklings.

Remove and burn old flowers, seed pods and dead leaves. Apply a covering of manure in the fall and mix it into the soil in the spring.

	Color	Height	Bloom
Alyssum saxatile—Rock Madwort.	Yellow	1 foot	April
Arabis Alpina—Rockcress.	White	9 inch	April
Anchusa—Alkanet.	Blue	12 inch	May-June
Anthemis—Golden Marguerite.	Yellow	12 inch	
Artemesia—Silver King.	Silver foliage	18 inch	
Aster.	Various	12 inch	
Aster—Dwarf.	Various	9 inch	
Aquilegia—Columbine.	Various	12 inch	May
Campanula Carpatica—Bellflower.	Blue	8 inch	June-July
Campanula Media—Canterbury Bells.	Various	2 foot	July-Aug.
Cerestum tomentosum—Snow-in-Summer.	White	6 inch	May
Chrysanthemum.	Various	2 foot	Sept.-Nov.
Chrysanthemum—Summer Flowering.	Pink	18 inch	Aug.-Nov.
Chrysanthemum—Summer Flowering.	Bronze	18 inch	Aug.-Nov.
Coreopsis.	Yellow	2 foot	Summer
Delphinium Hybrids.	Various	3 foot	June
Delphinium—Belladonna.	Sky blue	3 foot	June
Delphinium—Bellamosa.	Dark blue	3 foot	June
Dianthus Barbatus—Sweet William.	Various	12 inch	May-June
Dianthus Plumarius—Clove Pinks.	Various	12 inch	Summer
Digitalis—Foxglove.	Various	3 foot	June-July
Eulalia Japonica—Ornamental Grass.		6 foot	
Funkia Caerulea—Plantain Lily.	Purple	2 foot	July-Aug.
Gaillardia—Blanket flower.	Orange-yellow	2 foot	Summer
Helianthemum—Rock Rose.	Mixed	9 inch	
Hemerocallis—Lemon Lily.	Yellow	2 foot	
Hollyhocks—Double.	Various	6 foot	June-July
Iberis—Candytuft.	White	1 foot	April
Linum perenne—Flax.	Blue	12 inch	May-June
Lychinis—Catchfly.	Red	12 inch	June-July
Myosotis—Forget-me-not.	Blue	9 inch	Summer
Papaver Orientalis—Oriental Poppy.	Crimson	12 inch	May-June
Platycodon—Balloon Flower.	Blue	18 inch	Summer
Physostegia—False Dragonhead.	Pink	3 foot	Summer
Pyrethrum—Painted Daisy.	Mixed	18 inch	June
Physalis—Chinese Lantern.	Orange lanterns in fall		
Phlox—Hardy.	Various	12-18 inch	Summer
Phlox Subulata—Moss Pinks.	Pink	6 inch	May
Salvia pratensis—Hardy Salvia.	Blue	2 foot	
Saponaria.	Rose	9 inch	May-June
Sedum spectabile.	Rose	18 inch	Aug.-Sept.
Sedum stolonifera.	Purplish pink	6 inch	July-Aug.
Scabiosa caucasica—Blue Bonnet.	Blue	18 inch	
Shasta Daisy.	White	18 inch	
Stokesia—Cornflower Aster.	Blue	18 inch	Aug.-Sept.
Statice—Sea Lavender.	Blue	12 inch	July-Aug.
Santolina—Ground Cypress.			
Tunica—Coatflower.	Pink	6 inch	Summer
Tritoma—Red Hot Poker.	Blue	1 foot	July-Oct.
Veronica Incana.	Blue	6 inch	July-Aug.
Veronica Rupestris.	Various	6 inch	June
Viola—Tufted Pansy.			

Profit and Pleasure in the "Home Fruit Garden"

Well-ripened sound fruit is a valuable food and in some form, fresh, canned or preserved, should form part of every meal. Fruit is essential for the proper growth and health of children.

The growing of fruit for home use means a large saving in the family living expenses, for it is now on the list of high-priced foods. Furthermore, you can never know the delectability of fruits until you pick them fresh and ripe from the home garden. Varieties grown for market are selected for productiveness, color and shipping, and

PLANTING DISTANCES

Some varieties need more room when full grown than others of same kind. Yellow Transparent, a small upright grower, and Rhode Island Greening, a large spreading tree, represent extremes in apple trees.

Apple	30 ft. apart
Apricot	20 ft. apart
Cherry, Sweet	20 ft. apart
Cherry, Sour	20 ft. apart
Peach or Plum	20 ft. apart
Pear, Standard	20 ft. apart
Pear, Dwarf	12 ft. apart
Quince	12 ft. apart

	Plants	Rows
Blackberry	5 ft.	7 ft.
Black Raspberry	4 ft.	6 ft.
Red Raspberry	3 ft.	6 ft.
Currant	4 ft.	6 ft.
Gooseberry	4 ft.	6 ft.
Grape	8 ft.	10 ft.
Strawberry	3 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.
Asparagus	15 in.	3 ft.
Rhubarb	2 ft.	4 ft.

To determine number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply distance between trees in row by width of row. Take resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. For example: To determine number of trees, planted 30x30, required to set one acre. $30 \times 30 = 900$. $43,560 \div 900 = 49$ trees per acre.

THE SECOND STEP is to place your order with a reliable firm. Inferior stock is costly at any price. You may forget the price but not the quality.

PREPARING THE GROUND

Land that has been in some cultivated farm or garden crop is usually in the best condition for fruit trees and plants. **Plow deep and work the ground thoroughly.**

An ideal soil, mellow, deep, fertile loam, is not often available and it may even be necessary to go to considerable trouble to improve the dirt you have; for instance, for fruit trees dig a hole 5 feet in diameter, throwing the surface soil to one side, then digging out the subsoil to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, putting it in a pile by itself. Then throw in a few shovelfuls of well-decayed manure. Next throw in the surface soil. In this set the tree and use other surface soil to fill the hole. The other pile of subsoil can be scattered on the surface. Well-rotted manure, wood ashes and ground bone or cottonseed meal can be mixed in with the surface soil used to fill the hole, but care should be taken to avoid having too much of any fertilizer come in contact with the roots. For gooseberries and currants the holes should be about 2 feet in diameter, and for raspberries and blackberries dig a trench 15 to 18 inches wide.

HANDLING TREES ON ARRIVAL

If possible plant at once.

If the weather is too cold, put the box or bundle in a cool but frostproof cellar.

If the weather is warm and you are not ready to plant, unpack at once and place the stock in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle and spread old sacks or canvas over them. Sprinkle enough water on the trees to keep them from drying out, but do not drench the roots and tops. If possible heel them in, preferably at the north side of a building, where they will have protection from the sun and their development will be retarded.

to stand shipping, but for home use, quality is the first consideration.

Anyone with a little ground can grow some fruit—Strawberries and at least a few grapes, on the fence, arbor, wall or building.

You can grow first class fruit if you will do your part. We guarantee what you order from us to be satisfactory upon arrival and will show you how to take care of it. It is a question of taking only one step at a time. (For information on varieties adapted to your district, see page 23.)

sound bud, 24 to 30 inches from the ground.

Some varieties of one-year budded apple like Jonathan have side branches unless they have been pruned in the nursery. **These and two-year apple** should have all but 3 to 5 side branches cut off smooth close to the trunk. Select these branches on different sides of the trunk and spaced 6 to 8 inches apart. Leave also one branch growing from the top. Shorten this leader a little and cut back the selected side branches $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ their length.

PEAR TREES are pruned like apple but usually headed lower, 12 to 15 inches from the ground.

DWARF PEARS are usually trained to pyramid form, which calls for a central trunk with side branches, the longest nearest the ground.

PEACH—The fruit is borne on last year's wood. After the tree is planted, cut off the top 18 to 24 inches above the ground and cut off any side branches about an inch from the trunk, leaving one or two good buds.

PLUMS AND APRICOTS are pruned like peach trees.

ONE-YEAR SWEET CHERRY are usually whips which are cut off just above a bud $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. from the ground.

SOUR CHERRY, even one-year, are almost always branched and the general practice is to cut off close to the trunk all but 3 to 5 selected side branches, leaving the central leader unpruned.

QUINCE are headed low, about 18 inches high.

CARE OF TRANSPLANTED TREES

The first two years is the critical period. It is of vital importance to have them make a good start, for summer drought is likely to prove fatal to trees of low vigor and slow growth. So it is necessary to cultivate thoroughly and systematically to conserve the moisture and aerate the soil. The first summer the soil should be frequently stirred to make a soil mulch and prevent baking and crusting of the surface. The second summer the ground should first be plowed deep, as early in the spring as possible. Cultivation should be stopped about July 15th to August 1st that the trees may have time to mature and harden in preparation for winter.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF OFFICE AND STOREHOUSE



Neosho Trees Produce Finer Fruit and Greater Yields



See the sturdy trunks and the clean abundant root systems on these two-year Jonathan.

APPLE

	Color	Size	Quality
Early Summer			
De Luxe.....	Yellow.....	Medium.....	Good
Yellow Transparent.....	Yellow.....	Medium.....	Good
Lodi.....	Yellow.....	Large.....	Good
Midsummer			
Duehess of Oldenburg.....	Red Striped.....	Medium.....	Good
Early Harvest.....	Pale Yellow.....	Medium.....	Good
Wilson June.....	Crimson.....	Medium.....	Very Good
Sweet Bough.....	Greenish Yellow.....	Medium.....	Good
Red Duehess.....	Solid Red.....	Medium.....	Very Good
Late Summer			
Maiden Blush.....	Yellow-Red Blush.....	Medium.....	Good
Ada Red.....	Purplish Red.....	Medium.....	Very Good
Wealthy.....	Red Striped.....	Medium.....	Good
Fall			
Grimes Golden.....	Golden Yellow.....	Medium.....	Very Good
King David.....	Dark Red.....	Medium.....	Good
Jonathan.....	Bright Red.....	Medium.....	Very Good
Dark Red Jonathan.....	Solid Red.....	Medium.....	Very Good
Winter			
Yellow Delieious.....	Yellow.....	Large.....	Very Good
Delicious.....	Red Striped.....	Large.....	Very Good
Dark Red Delicious.....	Solid Red.....	Large.....	Very Good
Winter Banana.....	Yellow and Red.....	Medium.....	Good
Blaeck Ben.....	Bright Red.....	Medium.....	Fair
Ben Davis.....	Red Striped.....	Medium.....	Fair
Red Rome Beauty.....	Solid Red.....	Medium.....	Good
Rome Beauty.....	Red Striped.....	Medium.....	Good
Northern Spy.....	Red Striped.....	Large.....	Very Good
Winesap.....	Dark Red.....	Medium.....	Good
Stayman Winesap.....	Red Striped.....	Large.....	Very Good
Dark Red Stayman.....	Solid Red.....	Large.....	Very Good
Turley.....	Red.....	Large.....	Very Good
Mammoth Blaeck Twig.....	Dark Red.....	Large.....	Good
York Imperial.....	Red Striped.....	Large.....	Good
Willow Twig.....	Green and Red.....	Medium.....	Fair
Yellow Newton.....	Yellow.....	Medium.....	Very Good
Crabapples			
Florenee.....	Red Over Yellow.....	Medium.....	Good
Exeelsior.....	Red Over Yellow.....	Very Large.....	Very Good
Hyslop.....	Red Over Yellow.....	Medium.....	Good
Whitney.....	Red Over Yellow.....	Large.....	Very Good

PEACH

			Ripening Date Days Ahead of Elberta
Very Early	Flesh	Size	Quality
Mayflower.....	White Semi-Cling.....	Medium.....	Fair.....
Early			50
Greensboro.....	White Semi-Free.....	Medium.....	Fair.....
Arp Beauty.....	Yellow Semi-Cling.....	Medium.....	Good.....
Erose.....	Red and White Cling.....	Medium.....	Very Good.....
Carman.....	White Semi-Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Mikado.....	Yellow Cling.....	Extra Large.....	Very Good.....
Golden Jubilee.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Very Good.....
Midseason			40
Alton.....	White Semi-Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Hiley.....	White Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Champion.....	White Free.....	Medium.....	Very Good.....
Roechester.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Very Good.....
Belle of Georgia.....	White Free.....	Large.....	Very Good.....
Hale Haven.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Very Good.....
J. H. Hale.....	Yellow Free.....	Very Large.....	Very Good.....
Early Elberta.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Elberta Cling.....	Yellow.....	Large.....	Good.....
Elberta.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Late	Flesh	Size	Quality
Crosby.....	Yellow Free.....	Medium.....	Very Good.....
Late Crawford.....	Yellow Free.....	Very Large.....	Very Good.....
Very Late			15
Franks.....	Yellow Cling.....	Large.....	Very Good.....
Krummel.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Heath Cling.....	White.....	Large.....	Good.....
			30
Franks.....	Yellow Cling.....	Large.....	Very Good.....
Krummel.....	Yellow Free.....	Large.....	Good.....
Heath Cling.....	White.....	Large.....	Good.....
			40
			Days After Elberta

We Prove Our Varieties for Hardiness and Adaptability in Our Own Test Orchard

SOUR CHERRY

Size	Quality	Ripens	Color
Montmorency.....	Large.....	Very Good.....	June..... Bright Red
Early Richmond....	Medium.....	Good.....	May.....
English Morello.....	Small.....	Fair.....	

SWEET CHERRY

Black Tartarian....	Medium.....	Very Good.....	Purplish Black
Gov. Wood.....	Large.....	Very Good.....	Yellowish White
Napoleon.....	Large.....	Very Good.....	Yellow
Windsor.....	Large.....	Good.....	Dark Red



Montmorency Cherries. The most dependable hardy, productive and adapted to widest range of climate.

PEAR

Color	Size	Season	Quality
Anjou.....	Greenish Yellow..... Large	Fall.....	Very Good
Bartlett.....	Clear Yellow..... Large	Late Summer.....	Very Good
Flemish Beauty.....	Pale Yellow..... Large	Early Fall.....	Good
Keiffer.....	Russet..... Large	Winter.....	Fair
Winter Nelis.....	Yellow..... Medium	Winter.....	Very Good
Lincoln.....	Yellow..... Large	Summer.....	Very Good
Seckel.....	Yellow Brown..... Small	Fall.....	Very Good
Douglas.....	Yellow..... Large	Early.....	Fine



PLUM

Color	Season	Ripens	Quality	Size
Abundance....	Red.....	Early.....	Sweet.....	Medium
America.....	Yellow.....	Midseason	Sweet.....	Medium
Burbank.....	Dark Red.....	Midseason	Sweet.....	Medium
Compass- Cherry.....	Bright Red.....	Midseason	Fair.....	Small
Shropshire.....	Purplish Blk.....	Late.....		Oval
Endicott.....	Red.....	Midseason	Sweet.....	Large
Italian Prune.....	Purplish Blk.....	Late.....	Very Sweet.....	Large
Omaha.....	Coral-Red.....	Early.....	Sweet.....	Round, Large
Green Gage.....	Greenish Yel.....	Midseason	Good.....	Oval
Waneta.....	Purplish Red.....	Midseason	Good.....	Round, Med.
Wild Goose.....	Bright Red.....	Early.....	Fair.....	Medium
President.....	Purplish Blk.....	Late.....	Very Good.....	Very Large

BERRIES

Raspberries	Color	Season	Quality	Size
Chief.....	Red.....	Early.....	Very Good... Large	
Cumberland.....	Black.....	Midseason	Very Good... Large	
Cuthbert.....	Red.....	Late.....	Very Good... Large	
Latham.....	Bright Red.....	Midseason	Good..... Large	
St. Regis (Everbearing).....	Red.....		Good..... Small	
Blackberries				
Early Harvest.....		Early.....	Good..... Medium	
Eldorado.....		Midseason	Very Good... Large	
McDonald.....		Very Early..	Very Good... Large	
Lucretia (Dewberry).....		Very Early..	Good..... Large	
Strawberries				
Aroma.....		Midseason	Good..... Large	
Blakemore.....		Midseason	Good..... Large	
Dunlap.....		Midseason	Good..... Medium	
Dorsett.....		Midseason	Ex. Good.... Medium	
Fairfax.....		Early.....	Ex. Good.... Large	
Mastodon (Everbearing).....			Good..... Ex. Large	
Gem (Ever- bearing).....			Good..... Large	
Ozark Early.....		Early.....	Very Good... Medium	



YOUR HOME

REPRESENTS a definite opportunity, an opportunity to make of it something fine. And the greatest opportunity comes at the beginning before the building is even started. Here is the finest chance to plan for a scheme offering the most in convenience, attractiveness and general satisfaction.

That is the purpose of the landscape plan, as it provides an orderly arrangement and program for development which can be carried out over a period of time if necessary and still satisfies the requirements for fitness and beauty to the highest degree.

CONSULT OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Cultural Directions for Small Fruits

RASPBERRIES

May be planted in the fall where winters are mild, but should be mulched with straw or coarse manure for winter protection. Usually spring is the best time, especially with black or purple varieties.

Space plants 4 feet apart, in rows 6 feet apart, red varieties closer than blacks. Set an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery, in good rich soil; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. Pinch back the young canes of black raspberries when 18 to 24 inches tall. This causes side branches to grow on the canes and makes the bushes more stocky and self-supporting. The next spring cut the side branches back a third to a half.

Red raspberries require no pruning except where the canes are very tall they may be cut back to 5 or 6 feet in height. Leave not more than 4 or 5 canes per plant, except possibly with very vigorous growers. Remove and burn old canes when the crop has been picked.

BLACKBERRIES

Where winters are mild plant in the fall but mulch with straw or coarse manure for winter protection.

Plant 4 feet or more apart in rows 7 feet or more apart. Set an inch or two deeper than in the nursery row and cut back the tops to 6 inches or less.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are set and continued every week or two until a month before freezing weather. Pinch off the tops of the young canes when at a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet—3 feet. Immediately after picking, old canes should be cut out and burned and also all but 3 or 4 new canes to each plant.

A wire trellis is often used. Posts are set 15 to 30 feet apart in the row and the canes tied to a wire about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground.

ASPARAGUS

Prefers a sandy loam but succeeds on nearly all kinds of soil.

Plow deep and mix in thoroughly 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. Set plants 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Cover the crown or top about 2 inches.

Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary to conserve moisture and keep down the weeds.

Cut few, if any, shoots until third season.

Apply a pound of salt to about 128 square feet.

STRAWBERRIES

Cover the ground with well-rotted manure—a wheelbarrow load to each 100 square feet. Plow or dig the ground and pulverize deeply and thoroughly.

Do not plant in ground that has just been in sod: if you do, the white grubs will probably destroy the plants.

Cut back the roots to about 4 inches and put them in water.

Be particularly careful to set plants the correct depth, the crowns just level with the surface, and firm the soil about the roots.

Cultivate about once a week, and only an inch or two deep, but not when the ground is wet.

Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and set plants 2-3 feet apart in row.

RHUBARB

Plant in fall or spring, 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart.

The crowns should be barely covered with dirt. If planted deep they are almost sure to rot during the hot weather of the first season.

Thorough cultivation should be given through the summer and liberal applications of manure every winter.

In gathering the leaf stalks, the base of the stalk should be pulled out.



The Right and Wrong Way to Set Strawberry Plants.
A—Too Shallow. B—Too Deep. C—Just Right.

An experienced and well trained grading and shipping crew superintended by Hurley Kritz will give your order individual attention and carefully pack same for shipment to preserve the vitality of our well grown trees and plants.



Correct Pruning Is Essential to Success

PRUNING is the removal from a plant of the part or parts which are undesirable or superfluous, and the object is to improve results or to make them more certain. Nature's purpose is the production of a large number of seed, but the gardener wants quality fruit.

The first thing to develop is a good framework to carry a load of fruit and to make it easiest to spray and harvest. One must picture in advance what one wants to accomplish.

TIME TO PRUNE—The best time for pruning is in the early spring before the growth starts, as the wounds will heal more quickly than when the cutting is done in very cold or freezing weather. The inexperienced grower should do all his pruning while the trees are dormant.

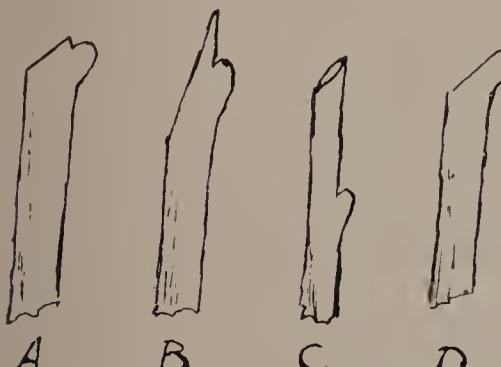
PRUNING PLUM

Plum bears partly on spurs and partly on last season's growth.

Some growers at planting time prune the same as with peach; others, when setting branched one or two-year olds, select three to five branches, cut them back one-third to one-half and head back the leader proportionally.

Varieties differ widely in habits of growth. The Japanese varieties grow more like the peach and are pruned much the same. The Burbank is a rank, sprawling grower and needs more heading back.

As a rule it is better to let the trees take their natural form. Of course, broken, splitting or interfering limbs should be removed, but heading back and thinning out and summer pinching back should be practiced with due consideration of the way the tree grows.



A—Right way to cut twigs.
B—Too long a slant.
C—Too long a stub.
D—Too close to bud.

PRUNING PEAR

The pear also bears fruit like the apple, on "spurs," and is pruned much the same. Most varieties, however, tend to grow in an upright form and are usually headed lower. Light pruning is the rule and cuts should be made above outside buds whenever possible. Heavy pruning induces young growth, which is more susceptible to blight.

PRUNING CHERRY

The fruit is borne largely on spurs, but also from lateral buds on last season's growth.

One-year Sweet Cherry are "whips" and when transplanted, the top is cut off close to a bud $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground.

Two-year Sweet Cherry and both one and two-year Sour Cherry, are branched and when pruned after planting, from three to seven side branches may be left, selecting those that are well spaced and on different sides of the trunk.

From then on little pruning is required. It may be necessary to remove some branches that cross, or some that grow back into the trunk, or some that are too close, or to thin out the top before the branches become so thick that they shade and kill out the lower wood. It is desirable to encourage fruiting in the lower part of the tree. Heavy pruning can be avoided by doing a little every year as needed.

HOW TO PRUNE—Make all cuts smooth, close to the trunk or branch, or close to a bud.

TREATING WOUNDS—The general practice has been to paint wounds over two inches in diameter with a paint of pure white lead and pure linseed oil. Some use creosote, a very thin coating, over the center, but this must not be allowed to touch the young wood or young bark. Some recommend Sodium Silicate ("water glass").

PRUNING PEACH—The best time for pruning is in the early spring before the growth starts, as the wounds will heal more quickly than when the cutting is done in very cold or freezing weather. The inexperienced grower should do all his pruning while the trees are dormant.

PRUNING PEACH

The fruit is borne on last year's wood. After the tree is planted, cut off the top 18 to 24 inches above the ground and cut off any side branches about an inch from the trunk, leaving one or two good buds.

During the first season when the growth is four to six inches long, choose three to five side branches on different sides of the trunk and well spaced. Assuming that you select three branches, the highest would be about two feet above the ground and the lowest branch about a foot. Every three or four weeks during the first summer, pinch off the tip ends of all the other branches. If these are very numerous, some of them may be cut off close to the trunk. If this pinching is done, no winter pruning will be necessary.

During the second summer select two or three shoots growing outward, not upright, on the main branches and pinch back the others.

During the third summer, less pinching back is required and during the fourth season practically none is necessary. All that is needed can be done in the winter pruning.

The result should be a tree low-headed, spreading, with a well-balanced framework that will produce large crops of quality fruit and come into bearing young.

This style of pruning causes growth at many different points rather than much growth at a few points near the cuts. Severe pruning only seems to produce better growth, this growth is near the cuts, at the expense of the lower parts of the tree and the total growth of the tree is diminished.

As the trees get older it will be necessary to prune the tops more heavily in late spring (some growers delay this pruning until the trees are in full bloom). If the twig and limb growth lower down in the tree begins to die out it indicates that the centers and top are not open enough. If these twigs and limbs in the lower part of the tree develop a long growth it shows the top and centers are too open.

If you have old trees that seem to need heavy pruning, cut back moderately, say three to five feet, making a smooth cut to a good sized limb extending outward. Then the following summer when the new growth is one or two feet long, remove the strong sprouts that push out where new limbs are not desired.

RABBIT AND MICE PROTECTION

The best way is to put around the trunk a roll of galvanized wire cloth of one-fourth inch mesh. Many use paper but remove it in late spring. Some have found it effective to paint the trunks with Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead or White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Mice injury can be prevented by keeping any weeds or grass away from the trunk or by wire protectors which should be pushed into the ground a couple of inches.

PRUNING OF APPLE TREES UNTIL BEARING AGE

If young trees are properly pruned at planting time, and a little thereafter each year, they will not require severe pruning at any time; they will simply need a thinning out of interfering branches and the cutting back of particularly strong growing limbs to make a well balanced top. At no

time is it advisable to prune severely unless at some time previous they have been neglected or allowed to get too thick or ill-shaped. Bear in mind in the pruning of apple and pear that the fruit is all borne on fruit spurs or the small twigs, and these same twigs develop new fruit buds and continue to bear year after year. The modified leader type of tree is the accepted standard for the middle west. To produce this type of a head, the main stem is allowed to grow a little faster than the lateral or side branches, each year allowing this main stem to make 18 or 20 inches new growth. Upon this a few well placed main branches are allowed to grow. When a height of six or eight feet is reached the central leader is then suppressed or removed.

PRUNING BEARING VINES, KNIFFIN SYSTEM

Save four strong canes, one on each side of the trunk for each of the two wires.

Cut these to about 3 feet long for the top wire and a little shorter for the lower wire. Make cuts about an inch beyond the last bud.

Cut off other canes, except that two as near the wires as possible should be cut back to two buds to make fruit-bearing wood for the next season.

Winter pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall until growth starts in the spring, but with small plantings it is better to wait until just before growth starts. In any case do not prune when vines are frozen as they are then easily broken in handling.

The amount of fruiting wood to leave when pruning varies with the vigor of the vine. An average Concord vine can produce about 15 pounds and still grow good fruiting wood for the next year. On such a vine, a total of 30 to 35 buds should be left.

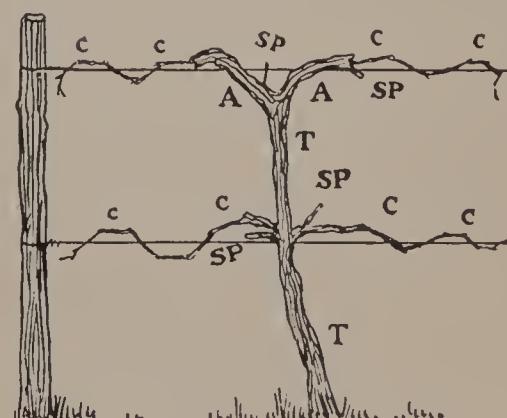


Fig. V. Mature Grape Vine Pruned.

T—Trunk.

A—Arms.

c—Canes, one year old, on which fruit is borne.

SP—Spurs from which canes will grow for fruit the next year.

Avoid Losses by Control of Insects and Disease

EATING INSECTS—Eating Insects are controlled by a stomach poison. Arsenate of lead, powdered form, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 50 gallons of water. In small quantities, 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon of water.

SUCKING INSECTS—Sucking Insects are controlled by a contact body poison (nicotine sulphate or miscible oils). For soft bodied sucking insects, nicotine sulphate is used, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 50 gallons of water and 2 lbs. of soap. For small quantities use 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon of soapy water.

Hard shell scale types of sucking insects are controlled by spraying with a strong mixture of lime sulphur or miscible oil when trees are dormant.

FUNGOUS DISEASES, such as apple scab, blotch, bitter-rot, cherry leaf spot and peach and plum brown-rot are controlled by either lime sulphur or Bordeaux mixture. Use summer strength so as not to injure fruit or foliage.

SPRAY MATERIALS

LIME SULPHUR, a commercial preparation, can be secured in either liquid or dry form. Following directions for liquid: Dormant strength, 1 pint to one gallon of water, 1-8. For trees in foliage or summer strength, 1 gallon to 33 gallons of water, 1-33.

SELF-BOILED LIME SULPHUR is prepared by putting 8 lbs. of fresh stone lime

in a barrel and nearly covering it with water. When the lime begins to slack, add 8 lbs. of powdered Sulphur which has been previously sifted to remove all lumps. Stir this mixture constantly, adding more water as needed until a thin paste is secured. Then add immediately enough water to make 50 gallons. Strain the mixture thoroughly.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is used in different strengths. 4-4-50 is considered standard strength and indicates 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. unslackened lime to 50 gallons of water. Prepare mixture by dissolving 4 lbs. of copper sulphate in one vessel, slackening 4 lbs. of lime in another, pour together, stir well and add enough water to make 50 gallons. For use in small quantities, commercial preparations can be purchased.

HEAVY ENGINE OILS are being used of late years in dormant spraying for control of scale. Write to U. S. Dept. of Agriculture or State Experiment Station for directions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT—The size of the spray outfit depends on the work to be accomplished. In general for shrubs and small garden work a 3 gallon compressed-air tank will be sufficient. For large gardens and home orchards, a barrel sprayer. For commercial orchards, a power outfit. We will be glad to put you in touch with reliable manufacturers of spray outfits.

CONTROL OF BORERS

These pests of apple and peach trees must be killed by a wire thrust into their tunnels, disclosed by removing a few inches of dirt around the base of the tree. Go over your trees in April or May and in late August or September. After cutting out the borers, mound up the dirt around the trunk about 6 inches high.

The **FLAT-HEAD APPLE TREE BORER** is usually found from the ground up to the limbs and more often on weak or diseased trees.

The **PEACH BORER** can be destroyed in trees 5 years old up by spreading about an oz. of Paradichlorbenzine in a narrow ring around the tree, not closer than two inches from the trunk, and covering this chemical with several inches of dirt well packed down. Apply in the fall when ground is dry.

FIRE BLIGHT

This disease sometimes attacks certain varieties of apple and pear. The small shoots turn brown and die and the bark finally becomes blackened. The only method of control is to cut out the affected parts, making the cut six inches below any sign of the disease and burning the blighted parts. The tools and the wounds are disinfected with bichloride of mercury, corrosive sublimate, a **deadly poison**, one tablet to a pint of water applied with a sponge or rag.

Spray Calendar

APPLE, PEAR, QUINCE

(1)—**Dormant or Scale Spray.** Any time after leaves drop in the fall, during pleasant weather in winter and until growth starts in spring.

For—San Jose Scale, Other Scale Insects, Plant Lice (Aphids).

Use—Commercial liquid lime-sulphur 1 to 7 or miscible oils. This spray may be omitted if scale is not present. Arsenate of lead is not required.

(2)—**First Summer or Cluster Bud Spray.** When cluster buds are separated and the pink petals show, but before the blossoms open.

For—Plant Lice (Aphids), Apple Scab, Curculio, Canker Worms, Apple Rust, Leaf Spot, other biting insects.

Use—Lime-sulphur (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50), see note, plus 1 lb. of dry arsenate of lead. Nicotine sulphate ($\frac{1}{2}$ pt. to 50 gal. of spray mixture when plant lice are abundant).

(3)—**Second Summer or Calyx-Cup Spray.** Start when bloom is two-thirds off and finish before the blossom ends close. Most important summer spray, apply thoroughly.

For—Codling Moth, Plant Lice (Aphids), Apple Scab, Leaf Spot, Curculio, Canker Worms, Lesser Apple Worm, other biting insects.

Use—Lime-sulphur (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50), see note, plus 1 lb. of dry arsenate of lead. Nicotine sulphate ($\frac{1}{2}$ pt. to 50 gal. of spray mixture when plant lice are abundant).

(4)—**Third Summer Spray.** Within 12 to 15 days after Calyx spray. If Curculio injury is severe apply within 6 or 7 days.

For—Apple Blotch, Sooty Blotch, Leaf Spot, Curculio, Codling Moth, Lesser Apple Worm, other biting insects.

Use—Lime-sulphur (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50), see note, plus 1 lb. of dry arsenate of lead. If apple blotch is severe use Bordeaux 3-4-50.

(5)—**Fourth Summer Spray.** Apply 5 or 6 weeks after the Calyx spray, or if No. 4 is made within 6 to 10 days, apply No. 5, 2 to 3 weeks later.

For—Apple Blotch, Sooty Blotch, Curculio, Codling Moth, Lesser Apple Worm, other biting insects.

Use—Lime-sulphur (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50), see note, or Bordeaux 3-4-50, plus 1 lb. of dry arsenate of lead. If apple blotch is severe, use Bordeaux 3-4-50.

Fifth Summer Spray. Apply about 2 or 3 weeks after No. 5 or 7 to 9 weeks after Calyx spray. Make later sprays

at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks, where apple blotch or bitter rot is serious.

For—Codling Moth, Lesser Apple Worm, Apple Blotch, Bitter Rot, Sooty Blotch, Curculio, other biting insect.

Use—Lime-sulphur (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50), see note, or Bordeaux 3-4-50, plus 1 lb. of dry arsenate of lead. If apple blotch or bitter rot is serious use Bordeaux 3-4-50.

GRAPES

(1)—In the spring before buds begin to swell.

For—Scale, Anthracnose.

Use—Lime-sulphur solution, winter strength for both Scale and Anthracnose, or Bordeaux, double or triple strength for Anthracnose.

(2)—As buds are swelling. Repeat in 5 to 7 days.

For—Flea Beetle only.

Use—Lead Arsenate (dry) 3 lbs. to 50 gallons.

(3)—When shoots are showing second or third leaf.

For—Black Rot, Anthracnose, Flea Beetle.

Use—Standard Bordeaux for rot. Lead Arsenate (dry) 3 lbs. to 50 gallons for insects, if needed.

(4)—Before blossoms open.

For—Black Rot, Anthracnose, Curculio, Flea Beetle, Berry Moth.

Use—Standard Bordeaux for rot. Add 2 lbs. of soap to each 50 gallons. Use Lead Arsenate (dry) 2 lbs. to 50 gallons for insects.

(5)—After blooming.

For—Black Rot, Anthracnose, Curculio, Berry Moth.

Use—Same as for preceding application.

(6)—10 to 14 days after blooming.

For—Black Rot, Anthracnose, Insects.

Use—Same as for preceding application.

(7)—3 to 4 weeks after blooming.

For—Black Rot, Anthracnose, Insects.

Use—Same as for preceding application.

(8)—About 6 weeks after blooming. One later application may be necessary.

For—Black Rot, Insects.

Use—Same as for preceding application.

The spray program for grapes centers around the treatment for black rot. The usual recommendations include three spray-

ings before blooming, after blooming and two weeks after blooming. In vineyards where the disease is of moderate consequence, three sprayings may be sufficient, but where it is severe, five to seven may be required.

Sprays Required—The apple sprays ordinarily needed are 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the northern half of Missouri, while in the southern half 5 or more sprays are generally required. Every fruit grower should study carefully the conditions in his own orchard, including the insect pests and plant diseases, in order to be able to work out a spraying program best adapted to his own particular needs.

CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM

(1)—Any time after leaves drop in fall, during nice weather in winter and until just before growth starts in spring.

For—Peach Leaf Curl, Brown Rot, San Jose Scale.

Use—Commercial lime-sulphur (1 to 7). If scale is not present use Bordeaux mixture (4-4-50) or lime-sulphur solution (2 to 50).

(2)—Apply after blossoming and when most of the shucks and blossoms are off the fruit.

For—Curculio, other biting insect, Peach Scab, Cherry Leaf Spot, Brown Rot, Plant Lice (Aphids).

Use—Arsenate of lead, dry, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. in self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50), or in 50 gal. of water to which is added milk of lime, from 2 to 3 lbs. of stone lime. Add nicotine sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. to 50 gal. spray if plant lice are injurious.

(3)—Apply 6 to 10 days after shucks and blossoms are off. If curculio is not serious, 2 weeks after shucks and blossoms are off.

For—Curculio, other biting insect, Brown Rot, Peach Scab, Cherry Leaf Spot, Plant Lice (Aphids).

Use—Self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50) plus $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of dry arsenate of lead.

(4)—Apply 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3 or at least 3 weeks before fruit ripens.

For—Curculio, other biting insect, Brown Rot, Peach Scab, Cherry Leaf Spot.

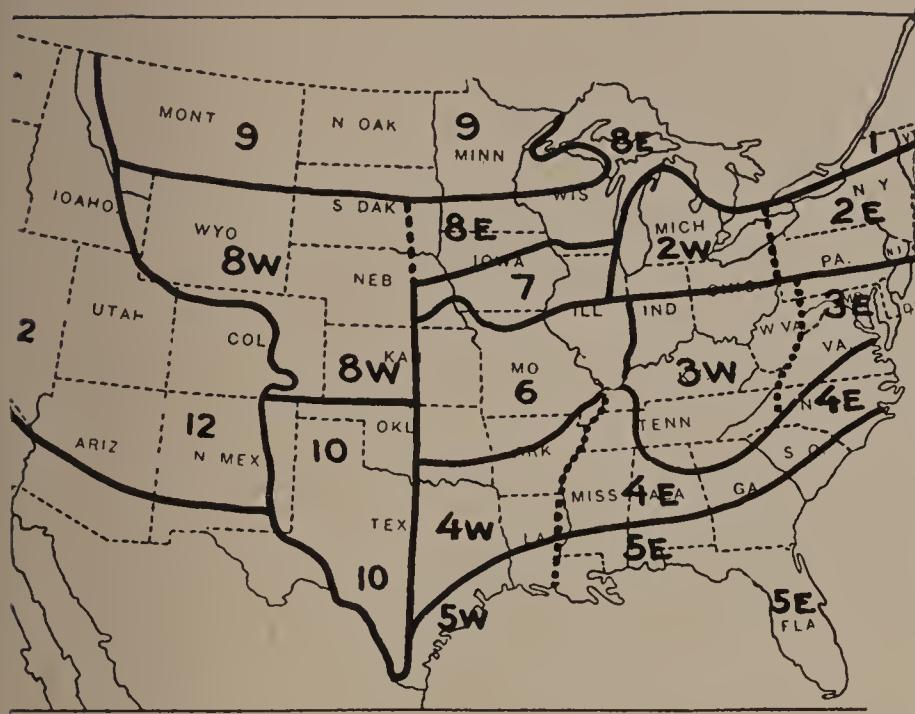
Use—Self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50) plus $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. dry arsenate of lead.

Stone Fruits—Where San Jose Scale and Peach Leaf Curl are not present, sprays No. 2 and No. 3 will generally afford sufficient protection.

During wet season, Alberta and later varieties of peaches may need later applications of self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50), but in no instance should any variety of stone fruit be sprayed with this mixture later than 3 weeks before picking time.

Growers in Every State Endorse Neosho Stock

Wherever the "Variety" Succeeds Neosho Trees Thrive



Select Varieties Carefully

This map shows the fruit districts of the United States.

In the tables one star indicates that the variety is known to succeed, two stars indicate the most dependable.

It is advisable to consult with any of your neighbors who may have had experience in fruit-growing in your locality. Your State Experiment Station will also be glad to give you the benefit of their investigations.

The varieties are listed in their approximate order of ripening.

District Numbers

APPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
De Luxe.....	*	*	*	*	*
Yellow Transparent.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wilson Red June.....	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
Red Duchess.....	**	**	*	**	**	*	**	*	*
Sweet Bough.....	*	*	*	*
Early Harvest.....	*	*	*	*
Maiden Blush.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	**
Ada Red.....	*	**	*	*
Wealthy.....	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**
King David.....	*	*	*	*	*
McIntosh.....	**	*	*	*
Grimes Golden.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	**
Jonathan and Dark Red Jonathan.....	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delicious and Dark Red Delicious.....	*	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	***
Winter Banana.....	*	*	*	*	*
Black Ben.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	*
Ben Davis.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	*
Winesap.....	*	*	*	*	**	**	*	**	**
Rome Beauty.....	*	**	**	**	**	**	*
Stayman and Dark Red Stayman.....	*	**	*	*	**	**
York Imperial.....	*	**	**	*	**	*	*	***
Turley.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	***
M. B. Twig.....	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	***
Paragon.....	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	***
CRABAPPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Florence.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Excelsior.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hyslop.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
QUINCE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
PEAR	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Flemish Beauty.....	*	*	*	*	**	*
Lincoln.....	*	**	**
Bartlett.....	**	**	*	*	**	*	*	*	***
Douglass.....	**	**	**	**	**	***
Anjou.....	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
Seckel.....	**	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	***
Duchess d'Angouleme.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*
Kieffer.....	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*	*
Winter Nelis.....	*	*	*	*

District Numbers

PEACH	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Mayflower.....		*	*		*			*	
Greensboro.....	**	**	**		**	**		*	**
Arp Beauty.....		*	**		**	**		**	**
Erose (Early Rose).....	*	*	**	*	**	**	*	*	*
Mikado.....	**	**	**	**	**	**			
Carman.....	**	*	**		**	**		**	**
Alton.....	*	*	*		**	**			*
Golden Jubilee.....	**	**	**	**	**	**			
Hiley.....		**	**		**	**			
Hale Haven.....	**	**	**	**	**	**			
Champion.....	*	**			**	**	*	*	*
Rochester.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Belle of Georgia.....		*	*		**	**		*	**
J. H. Hale.....	*	*	*		**	**		*	*
Early Elberta.....	*	*	*		**	**	*	**	**
Elberta Cling.....	*	*	*		*	*	*	**	**
Elberta.....	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Crosby.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Late Crawford.....	**	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	**
Late Elberta.....	*	*	*		**	**	*	*	*
Franks.....	**	**	**	**	**	**			
Krummel.....		*			*	*		*	**
Heath Cling.....		*	*	**	**	**	*	**	*
PLUM	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Waneta.....					*	*	**		
Wild Goose.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Omaha.....	*				**	**	**		*
Endicott.....		*			**	**			
Abundance.....	**	**	**	**	**	**		*	*
America.....	*	*	*	*	**	**			*
Burbank.....	**	**	**	*	**	**	*	*	*
Red June.....	**	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Green Gage.....	*	*	*		*				
President.....	**	**	*	*	**	**			
Lombard.....	*	*			*	*	*		
Italian Prune.....		*	*		**	**	*		
Shropshire.....	*	*	*	*	**	**	**		
French Damson.....	*	*	*		**	**	**		*
APRICOT, Superb	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
CHERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Black Tartarian (Sweet).....	*	*			*	*			
Early Richmond (Sour).....	**	*	*		**	**	**	**	**
Montmorency (Sour).....	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**
English Morello (Sour).....	**	**	*		**	*	*		
Napoleon (Sweet).....	*	*			*	*	*		
Seneca (Sweet).....	**	**			**	**			**
Gov. Wood.....	*	*							
Windsor.....	*								
GOOSEBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Downing.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Oregon Champion.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
CURRENT	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
London Market.....	*				*	*	*	*	
Perfection.....	**	**			**	**	*	*	*
White Grape.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	
GRAPE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Golden Muscat.....	*	**	*	*	**	**			**
Moore Early.....	*	**	**	*	**	**	*		
Campbell Early.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Fredonia.....	**	**	*	*	**	**			**
Worden.....	**	**	*	*	**	**	*		
Delaware.....	**	**	*	*	*	**	*		
Brighton.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Caco.....	*	**	*	*	**	**			**
Concord.....	**	**	**	*	**	**	*		
Diamond.....	**	*	**	*	**	**	*		
Niagara.....	**	**	**	*	**	**	*		
Agawam.....	*	*	*		*	**	*		
BLACKBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
McDonald.....		*	**	**	*			*	*
Early Harvest.....		*	*	*	*			*	*
Eldorado.....	*	*			*	*	*		
DEWBERRY, Lucretia	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
RASPBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Chief.....	**	**	*		**	**	*		
Cumberland.....	*	*	*		**	**			
Cuthbert.....	*	*	*		**	**			
Latham.....	**	**	*		**	**	*		
Ranere (St. Regis).....	*	*	**	*	*	*	*		
STRAWBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Dorsett.....	**	**	*	*	**	**	**		
Aroma.....		*	*	*	**	**			
Dunlap.....	*	*			*	*			
Blakemore.....	**	**			**	**			
Gem.....	**	**	*	*	**	**			
Mastodon.....	**	**	*	*	**	**			

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